

Greetings from Dave

Welcome to the latest issue of *The Coin Collector*. There are many ways to measure time, which in any event seems to go by in a wink. Our *Coin Collector* comes out every two weeks, but it seems that about every other day I have the pleasure of writing an introduction such as this. Time flies when you are having fun!

Business continues to be excellent on all numismatic

fronts—many newcomers entering the hobby through such channels as state reverse quarters, television coin marketing, Sacagawea dollar publicity, etc., plus long term numismatists remaining active in their collecting of large copper cents, Morgan dollars, Saint-Gaudens double eagles, commemoratives, or whatever.

I have written much about books over the years, as I have always believed, and continue to believe, that \$100 invested in a few useful reference books will repay you many times over in terms of knowledge. Sure, there are some people who do not need knowledge—witness the “day traders” in the stock market of a year or two ago. However, without knowledge, there is very little realistic gain in the stock market, rare coins, real estate, or just about any other pursuit for which thinking and perception are required. The good news is that for, say, \$1,000 to \$2,000, a decent library of useful books can be built. From that point, you can always go on to fill in a specialty.

Recently I have been immersed in the biography of Harry W. Bass, Jr., the well known Texas collector. His story of success is well known—working diligently from the 1960s until his untimely passing in 1998, Bass assembled one of the most extensive, most beautiful collection of gold coins ever gathered by an individual. While he had the finances to back his dreams, the point I am making with the present comment is that almost from the start books were his compelling interest, and he focused upon these more intently than he did on buying coins. Believe it or not, within two or three years he could “talk coins” with the best of experts, including head-on with Walter Breen.

Coins offer many pleasures, and in the following listings, you will find items that you will enjoy owning, interesting books you will enjoy reading, and other items—all guaranteed to be as represented and to be pleasing to you.

Thank you for being a friend of Bowers and Merena Galleries!

Q. David Bowers
President

The Coin Collector



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LITTLE MYSTERIES THAT NEED SOLVING

OR, DO YOU HAVE ANY OLD CITY DIRECTORIES?

BY Q. DAVID BOWERS

Civil War Store Cards

In the field of Civil War tokens—those cent-sized bronze (usually) tokens issued in 1862–3—are fascinating to collect, and your editor has enjoyed them ever since the 1950s.

Some thought is being given by members and officers of the Civil War Token Society concerning a revision of the excellent texts created by Melvin and George Fuld several decades ago, essentially providing the modern foundation for interest and enthusiasm in the series.

Among various Civil War tokens there are quite a few mysteries, and as time has permitted over the years, we've been picking away at solving a few.

For collectors of “store cards,” the general name for tokens advertising businesses or other commercial enterprises, the location of the issuer is essential. If in a town there were many issuers of tokens (Detroit, New York City, Chicago, Indianapolis, and, especially Cincinnati, issued zillions), the town would be considered “common.” On the other hand, if in a town there was but a single issuer of tokens and those tokens are rare today, a “rare town” is created—and surviving tokens are object of intense desire. As an example:

Chasing Tokens

In my search for New England issuers of Civil War tokens I have been frustrated in trying to find a specimen bearing the imprint of Dr. O.G. Keitteridge of Willimantic, Connecticut. The American Numismatic Society, New York City, has one, but it is part of their permanent collection.

In September 1998 I was discussing the Keitteridge token with California dealer Paul Kopenhagen, who after the death of Cincinnati

dealer Sol Kaplan (on January 31, 1974) acquired Kaplan's extensive holding of Civil War tokens. Included were such highly prized issues as the Snow Hill and Lorena Furnace tokens of West Virginia. Also included, Paul told

me, was a Keitteridge token, which he sold to Connecticut dealer Walter Korzick. After Walt passed away, Paul handled his numismatic estate—but the Keitteridge token was not

where to be found. Walt, a very active dealer in tokens in the 1980s and 1990s, must have sold it somewhere. But where?

The absence of a token in my collection has not prevented me from trying to learn something about Keitteridge, and to this end I have been successful. From various sources including the Connecticut State Library, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society, plus my own collection of directories, I learned that the correct spelling of his name was not Keitteridge, but was *Kittridge*. One can speculate that Kittridge, upon receiving a bunch of “Keitteridge” tokens would not have circulated such a gross misspelling—but might have tossed them in the dump or given them back to the coiner to be melted—thus accounting for their rarity.

Incidentally, an entire collection could be made of Civil War tokens with misspelled names. From Cincinnati come very crudely made tokens of S. LASURS and H. LAZARESS, both located at 26 15th Street, according to the tokens. However, I cannot find either person in any Cincinnati directory of the era. What was this person's

real name—Lazarus? Or something else?

Returning to Keitteridge, er, Kittridge, Bruce Campbell, Jr., informed me that the 1860 federal census listed Oliver G. Kittridge, M.D., as age 45 and a resident of Mansfield Township, Connecticut, not far from Willimantic.

Judith Ellen Johnson, reference librarian and genealogist at the Connecticut Historical Society, wrote this to me:

Oliver Kitteridge was in Connecticut as early as 1844 when, on May 19th, he married Hannah White at Willimantic. He appears on the 1850 census in Thompson as Oliver G. Kittridge (indexed under Kirtridge), age 35, dentist, born Maine. Included in his household are wife Hannah, age 48, born Plainfield, Connecticut, Harriet White, age 10, born Windham, and Emily Kinne, age 21, born Plainfield.

In 1868 Hannah sued Oliver for divorce on the grounds of adultery, and he subsequently married Marcia Doan, born 11 Jan. 1811 in Coventry, Connecticut. On the 1860 census, Oliver's household includes a Marcia Topliff, age 48, who may be Marcia Doan. Because of the time frame, I don't have access to their marriage record.

Oliver died in 1894 (I can't find a specific date), and Marcia in 1896. Both are buried in the New Storrs Cemetery in Mansfield. Unfortunately, without a specific date, I can't attempt to find an obituary.

Interestingly, Thomas B. Kitteridge of Claremont, NH, also a physician, was married in CT to Caroline Amelia Smith in 1836. Thomas returned to New Hampshire, but I can't help wondering if there is a connection between the two men.

To me, such things are fascinating, and if I

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COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

- 1788 Massachusetts cent. VF-25 (PCGS). 395
- 1787 Connecticut copper. Miller-43.1-Y, Rarity-2.** Draped Bust left. EF-45. 759
- 1788 Connecticut copper. M-2D. Mailed Bust Right VF-30. Chocolate brown surfaces. 479
- 1788 Connecticut copper. M-11-G, Rarity-2. Mailed Bust left. VF-25. Pleasing medium brown surfaces, smooth—as 11-G is usually seen. A nice coin from the last year of Connecticut coinage. 425
- (c.1786-1789) "1776" Machin's Mills copper. Imitation British halfpence. Vlack-6 / 76a. Rarity-4. VF-25.** Medium brown with lighter high points. A popular rarity owing to the date of the piece, 1776, the most famous single year in American history. We can't remember the last time we offered one of these elusive 1776-dated Machin's Mills coppers, but it certainly was not recent. A pleasing example of a contemporary counterfeit British halfpenny that circulated in America, although somewhat later—10 or more years in fact—than the date suggests. Always desirable; what other 1776-dated coins can you add to your collection that were produced in America for use in America (other than a Continental Currency issue)? 1,159
- 1787 Nova Eborac. Figure Seated Left. Copper. Breen-986. EF-40 (PCGS).** Attractive medium brown surfaces are somewhat glossy (this issue is frequently found lightly porous, and any improvement above that frequently seen state is an achievement of note). A few light marks are noted, but the overall appeal of the present coin is substantially above the typically seen specimen of the design type. In short, a choice coin for the grade. 1,295
- 1787 New Jersey copper. M-6D, Rarity-1. Outlined Shield. VF-20. Die crack at base of shield, as usually seen. 419
- Undated (c.1694) Elephant token. Breen-186. Hodder-2B. God Preserve London. Thick planchet. VF-35 (PCGS).** Highly attractive with pleasing deep brown surfaces and few very minor imperfections, mostly from the original planchet prior to striking. 1,050

Desirable 1766 Pitt Halfpenny "A friend to America"

- 1766 Pitt half penny medalet. Breen-251. EF-45 (PCGS).** Pleasing light olive with smooth surfaces. Not perfectly centered with some obverse lettering partly off the planchet. British statesman Pitt was a friend to America, as the inscription on the token notes. 2,495

- Illustrious 1783 Nova Constelatio Copper**
- 1783 Nova Constelatio Copper. Breen-1109, Crosby-3C. AU-58.** An amazing example with outstanding glossy light tan and olive brown surfaces. CONSTELATIO misspelling. A minor die crack or imperfection extends from the border through R of LIBERTAS. Seldom seen so fine! 2,395

Important 1787 Immune Columbia Pattern Memorable Rarity

- 1787 Immune Columbia. Breen-1137. Eagle reverse. EF-45 (PCGS).** Pleasing olive-brown and dark tan with a few old scratches and scrapes, so well blended with the surface that they are virtually undetectable. Walter Breen attributed these dies to James F. Atlee and suggested the coins were patterns

associated with a national coinage proposal prepared by General Matthias Ogden. This variety is extremely rare, and often years will pass between our having one in stock! 5,795

- 1786 Vermont copper. Baby Head. R-9. Rarity-4+. F-12.** Struck on an irregular planchet (as always seen) from naively prepared dies—a typical "rustic" Vermont copper, this being an early entry into the portrait series. 1,175
- 1788 Vermont copper. Bust right. Ryder-20. Rarity-3. VF-20 (PCGS).** Attractive medium brown surfaces. Die state with beginning cud at VE (VERMON) on obverse and cud past E (INDE) on the reverse. 895
- 1789 Mott token. Thick planchet. Breen-1020. VF-30. Some have called this America's earliest-dated storecard. 479
- Undated (c.1792) Kentucky cent. Breen-1155. Plain edge. AU-53 (PCGS). Medium brown and pale steel blue with very nice appeal for the grade. Typically well struck at central obverse and a very nice specimen. 497

- Undated (c.1792) Kentucky cent. B-1157. Lancaster edge. MS-63 BN. 153.9 grains. PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL on edge.** Several times scarcer than the plain edge variety. 1,095

The name of this token is derived from the position of the initial K at the top of the pyramid design on the reverse. For a long time in American numismatics such pieces were called "triangle cents."

- Undated (c.1792) Kentucky cent. B-1156-1158 for type. MS-60 RB (PCGS).** Areas of bright red intermingled with mahogany and chestnut. 875
- 1794 Franklin Press token. Breen-1165. AU-55 (PCGS).** Superb medium brown with glossy surfaces and outstanding visual appeal for the issue. Typical die break on press. This American-associated token was struck in 1794 for the printing firm of Cox and Bayliss, printers who used the same press young Ben Franklin worked on during his 1726 stay in London, a press which currently resides in the Smithsonian Institution. A specimen of this popular issue to please the type collector or advanced colonial specialist. 575

- 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1035. AU-53 (PCGS).** Glossy medium chocolate brown with an excellent "look" for the grade. 532

- 1793 Washington token. Georgius Triumpho. Breen-1183, Baker-7. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium brown with lighter high points. Strong definition of detail is present for the grade. From the usual state of the reverse die, with a bold vertical crack across the center. An ever-popular issue with generations of collectors. No one has ever quite figured out which George is pictured here—the portrait is a copy of that used on certain George III coins, such as Irish halfpennies, but that particular George did not "triumpho" in 1783, the date of the peace treaty that concluded the Revolution; the victorious George was Washington. 625

- 1795 Washington Grate token. Large Buttons, Lettered edge. AU-55 (PCGS).** Rich deep chocolate brown faded from original color. Prices for Washingtoniana, collected in America as long as there has been collecting in America, are in many cases lower in real terms today than they were in the 1870s. The present specimen has no doubt been preserved in numismatic cabinets for most of its life. 1,075

- 1795 Washington Liberty and Security Penny. Breen-1254, Baker-30. AU-50 (PCGS).** Dark brown surface. Take our word for it, the edge lettering reads AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS, a nice sentiment antedating the "lamp beside the golden door," but expressing the same philosophy (the certification holder does not permit viewing the edge now). An affordable classic among Washington issues. 495

- 1787 Fugio Cent. Kessler Newman-12M. Rarity-4. F-12 (PCGS).** Delightful medium tan with

slightly lighter high points. A pleasing example of the first contract coinage to be authorized by the United States of America, for which records have been located. Struck from clashed dies, with Ben Franklin's admonition "Mind Your Business" seen in incuse relief on the reverse. A beauty for the grade, and a scarce variety as well! 499

- Bolen copy. 1694 Carolina Elephant token. Kenney-5, Bolen-33. MS-62 BN.** Rich glossy chocolate brown with flawless eye appeal. One of the most popular of the copies of colonial and pre-federal coins accomplished by John A. Bolen and also one of the most faithful to the original, this Carolina Elephant token copy is one of only 40 struck in copper in 1869. Due to the extraordinary rarity of the genuine piece, may we recommend this very historic and accurate reproduction as a suitable "filler" in an advanced collection of colonial coins? A choice specimen of this infrequently seen Bolen striking. 1,250

John Adams Bolen (1826-1907) was perhaps the most widely known and most prolific engraver of struck copies of his day. His pieces are avidly collected by specialists in the token field as well as collectors of colonial coins, and the demand for quality specimens never lessens. In *Struck Copies of American Coins* (1952), author Richard D. Kenney noted the following sentiments from Bolen regarding his struck copies: "I have been informed that they have been worn or rubbed and made to look old, then sold as genuine. I spent a great deal of time on them; on one I worked from a genuine coin, on the others from very fine electrotypes. They are all quite scarce now. They were not a financial success to me."

The mintage figures have been published in various places, including by Bolen himself, but in general they are not accurate—as Bolen apparently lost track of how many he made, and in some instances additional pieces were made by others. In general, all Bolen pieces are scarce, and some are very rare. However, many are not quite as rare as the published mintage figures.

- Bolen copy. 1785 Confederatio copper, Inimica Tyrannis, Large Circle of Stars. K-2, Bolen-7. AU-55.** A truly lovely example of John A. Bolen's famous copy of this classic American rarity. Rich tan surfaces show amazing detail and plenty of eye appeal. One of just 40 examples produced in copper by Bolen circa 1863, these 19th-century copies are regarded as highly collectible today. We only see specimens of this rare issue occasionally, and we always have multiple requests for the occasional pieces we offer. 729

- Bolen copy. 1785 Confederatio copper, Inimica Tyrannis, Small Circle of Stars. K-3, B-8. AU-55.** Deep tan with lustre and dynamic eye appeal. A definite pleaser where overall appearance is concerned. Another popular rarity from the hand of John A. Bolen, one of 40 copper examples of the variety produced circa 1863. Rare and a pleasing adjunct to the above variety. 729

- Bolen copy. 1737 Higley copper. Three Hammers. K-4, B-10. MS-63 RB. Copper.** A pleasing specimen of this rarity. 695

- Edwards copy from Bolen dies. 1737 Higley copper. Three Hammers. K-4, B-10 for type. MS-65. Brass.** A copy in brass, struck by Dr. F.S. Edwards from the dies sold to him by Bolen. An unusual issue, a copy of a copy! Rare. 545

- Bolen copy. 1787 Excelsior copper, George Clinton. K-8, B-37. MS-60 BN. Copper.** A sharp and delightful medium brown specimen of another popular Bolen rarity. One of 40 copper examples struck by Bolen circa 1869. A pleasing rarity, perhaps a bit conservatively graded, but certainly priced to yield a good value at 1,150



HALF CENTS

Attractive 1793 Half Cent First Year of Issue

- 1793 Breen-2, Cohen-2. VG-8 (PCGS).** Pleasing medium brown with a few light scratches from nearly two centuries ago. Satisfaction guaranteed as always. The reverse is rotated about 45°. 2,850

Rare 1793 B-4 Half Cent

- 1793 B-4, C-4. Rarity-3. Good-4 (PCGS).** An attractive specimen of this elusive and exceedingly popular date—ideal for a type set or a specialized collection. Low enough grade to be eminently affordable, high enough to show the design features. 1,995

Impressive 1804 Half Cent Crosslet 4, No Stems

- 1804 B-11, C-12. Crosslet 4, No Stems. MS-63 BN (NGC).** A wonderful example of this scarce type issue with exceptional olive-brown surfaces and splashes of darker brown toning. Fully lustrous. The reverse is primarily deep olive and steel. This is a major variety as listed in the *Guide Book*, with just this single die marriage identified. 2,950

Lustrous 1825 Half Cent

- 1825 B-2, C-2. Rarity-1. MS-64 BN.** An outstanding example with deep olive lustre and pale bluish iridescence. 1,995
- 1828 B-1, C-3. 13 Stars. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Lovely medium brown surfaces. 695
- 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. MS-63 BN (NGC).** Very attractive medium brown surfaces. 439

Choice 1828 12 Stars Half Cent Curious Engraving Error

- 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Fully lustrous with lighter tan and medium brown. Tinges of lilac are visible around the devices, faded from or-

ange mint lustre. This is one of the finest 12 Stars half cents we have handled in several years. An early die state. 2,495

- 1832 B-3, C-3. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Lovely mahogany and tan surfaces with splashes of darker brown. A pleasing, fully lustrous example, for the type collector. 439

- 1832 B-3, C-3. AU-53. 195**

- 1833 B-1, C-1. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Lustrous medium brown surfaces. 595

- 1833 B-1, C-1. AU-50. 195**

- 1834 B-1, C-1. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** A pleasing mix of deep chocolate brown and medium tan on glossy, lustrous surfaces. Stop a moment to consider: Isn't it remarkable that for the price we ask, you can buy a near-gem half cent of such an early date? A nice illustration of the high-quality, very interesting early American coins that can be found for reasonable prices. 595

- 1834 B-1, C-1. MS-62 BN (NGC).** Medium brown with splashes of darker brown and olive. Struck from clashed dies, lending interest (we endeavor to mention such features as we see them, although the certification services do not). 265

- 1835 B-2, C-2. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Sharply struck with lustrous dark brown obverse. The reverse is lighter tan with iridescent highlights. Exquisite detail and excellent lustre. 575

Tiny obverse die crack links stars 2-7. All 1835 half cents—circulation strikes as well as Proofs—were made from one die pair, causing all sorts of complexities when a prooflike piece (of which this is not one) is found!

- 1835 B-2, C-2. AU-58 (PCGS).** Lustrous medium brown surfaces. 195

- 1849 B-1, C-1. R-2. AU-55.** Light brown with olive and mahogany. 279

- 1853 B-1, C-1. MS-61 BN (ANACS).** Dark olive brown. This is one of the more available half cents of the era in Mint State grade. Although toned examples are readily enough available—as the one here—no full original mint red coin is known! Such are the interesting characteristics of this date—with every other date in the half cent series having its own peculiarities. 195

- 1854 B-1, C-1. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Lustrous medium brown surfaces. A handsome, desirable coin. 545

- 1855 B-1, C-1. MS-64 RD.** A lovely example with full orange lustre and hints of brown on the very highest design points. Typical late die state with weak obverse and reverse borders. 675

- 1855 B-1, C-1. MS-64 RB.** Lustrous dark brown is blended with natural pinkish orange lustre. 695

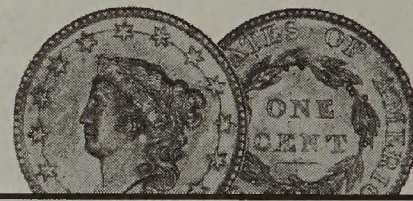
- 1855 B-1, C-1. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Medium brown and olive iridescent highlights. 595

- 1857 B-1, C-1. MS-63 RB (PCGS).** Mottled brown and natural red color with nice lustre for the grade. 679

Writing in 1860, Mint Director James Ross Snowden stated that most of the 1857 half cents were kept at the Mint and melted. Recently, researcher Craig Sholley has determined from archival data that the striking of copper half cents and cents in 1857 took place only in January.

Glittering Proof 1857 Half Cent Last Year of Issue

- 1857 B-2. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** This is an absolutely delightful example with reflective dark brown surfaces and considerable orange lustre around the devices and border. This variety was struck from a die pair used only on Proof examples of this year with approximately 75 to 125 examples known. The reverse die is the same die used for early Proof half cents identified as Second Restrikes. An important opportunity for the specialist, as well as the advanced date or type collector. 7,750



LARGE CENTS

High Quality 1794 Cent Mounds Reverse

- 1794 Sheldon-22. AU-53 (NGC).** Pedigreed to an unspecified Ed. Frossard sale. Pleasing dark brown with traces of lustre. Quite sharply struck with imperfections resulting from a late die state. Minor scratches and other defects are hardly worth mentioning. This is the popular *Mounds Reverse* variety with bulges throughout the wreath. 3,995

Pedigreed to "Frossard" per the NGC holder, however, the specific sale held by Frossard is not identified. Perhaps it was an outright purchase from Ed. Frossard, rather than an auction item? No examples in Del Bland's Condition Census have pedigrees traced back to dealer Ed. Frossard. It is too bad that there is not more information, for a pedigree to "Frossard" is about as meaningful as a pedigree to "Mehl," "Stack's," "Bowers" and Merena Galleries," or "Chapman"—very general in nature.

Superb 1794 S-44 Large Cent Short Bust Variety

- 1794 S-44. Short Bust variety. AU-55.** An extraordinarily lovely example of the date, a coin that is unquestionably worthy of the assigned grade in all respects. Somewhat glossy olive-brown with sharp design details and exceptional aesthetic appeal. One must look long and hard to find even a minor blemish on this beauty! Why not make this one the centerpiece of your large cent collection? You probably won't find a nicer specimen within the grade range, especially for just 4,995

Struck from lightly clashed dies. Diagnostic obverse die crack runs from the back of the liberty cap, downward through the field and across the 17 in the date. A reverse crack runs from the rim between S and O, downward to the top of the N in ONE.

Too Much Knowledge

Too much knowledge can be a dangerous thing, and if you've already had your fill of "informative" fillers, just ignore this stuff—which was sent in by constant reader and frequent contributor Beth Barnhorst. Upon close reading a few items are numismatic, sort of:

An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.

The characters Bert and Ernie on Sesame Street were named after Bert the cop and Ernie the taxi driver in Frank Capra's *It's a Wonderful Life*.

In England, the Speaker of the House is not allowed to speak.

There are more chickens than people in the world.

In most advertisements, the time displayed on a watch is 10:11.

Maine is the only state whose name is just one syllable.

Mr. Rogers is an ordained minister.

On a Canadian two-dollar bill, the flag flying over the Parliament building is an American flag.

Peanuts are one of the ingredients of dynamite.

A dragonfly has a life span of 24 hours.

There are 336 dimples on a regulation

golf ball.

All of the clocks in the movie "Pulp Fiction" are stuck on 4:21.

The average person falls asleep in seven minutes.

A cat has 32 muscles in each ear.

Winston Churchill was born in a ladies' room during a dance.

The average person's left hand does 56% of the typing.

All 50 states are listed across the top of the Lincoln Memorial on the back of the \$5 bill.

It's impossible to sneeze with your eyes open.

A dime has 118 ridges around the edge.

The giant squid has the largest eyes in the world.

A shark is the only fish that can blink with both eyes.

The microwave was invented after a researcher walked by a radar tube and a chocolate bar melted in his pocket.

Al Capone's business card said he was a used furniture dealer.

There are 293 ways to make change for a dollar.

Two-thirds of the world's eggplant is grown in New Jersey.

Important 1799 Normal Date Cent

1799 S-189. VF-20 (NGC). The famous 1799 large cent reportedly the subject of an extensive 19th-century search by numismatist Joseph J. Mickley, with this date representing his birth year. Attractive dark steel brown surfaces with lighter grayish brown devices. This is an extremely important opportunity. 19,950

Pedigreed to "Newcomb" per the NGC holder, however, specific pedigree details are not currently available. Regarding pedigrees, to be really useful there has to be a notation that is unique, such as "Dunham Collection" (which permits attribution to the Dunham Collection Sale by B. Max Mehl, June 1941), or some sort of a time notation, such as "Chapman Brothers, direct purchase, January 1901."

The subject of pedigrees is a very interesting one and would be a good focal point for a discussion. Sometimes a pedigree can be very lengthy and, hopefully, interesting to the reader or intending buyer—witness the long list of pedigrees attached to each of the 15 different 1804 dollars in Dave Bowers' 1999 book about the 1804 silver dollar, or the wonderful ownership string for the Abbey 1799 large cent sold from the Eliasberg Collection (1996), or, recently, the Indian Peace medals in our May 2001 sale, pedigreed back to the time, place, and individuals involved in their presentation.

Impressive 1803 Large Cent S-243, No Stems Reverse

1803 S-243. No Stems. Rarity-2+. AU-55 (NGC). Glossy chestnut surfaces are essentially devoid of marks of any substance, and the eye appeal is exquisite. Once you see this coin, you'll probably wish all your early date large cents could look so fine! An impressive example of the popular variety without stems on the reverse wreath, and with a broadly repunched final S in STATES. 2,350

1804 Restrike. MS-63 BN (NGC). Lustrous medium brown with somewhat reflective fields. A beauty of this "patchwork" die restrike of a rare date cent. 995

Popularly called a "restrike," this variety is not such, as neither obverse nor reverse die was ever used in 1804. Sometime in the 1860s an unknown person took a rusted, broken obverse die of 1803 (S-261), tooled and lapped it and amateurishly changed the last digit from a 4 to a 3, and combined it with a reverse of 1820 (Newcomb-12), the last being a different design (with continuous wreath) than employed in 1804.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania dealer Charles Steigerwalt commented in *The Numismatist*, February 1907, about the "restrikes" of the 1804 and 1823 cents. Concerning the 1804: "It was supposed that the 1804 came from the same source as the 1823, but the originator of those disclaimed any knowledge of the 1804. An effort was made in a recent sale catalogue to throw an air of mystery around this 1804. That is simply ridiculous. The obverse has been identified as an 1803, but if that date was too common, a crude 4 was cut over the 3 and a reverse of the period after the fraction was omitted, probably of about 1816 or later, was used in striking these abominations. By whom struck is unknown, but it was at a period longer after, when the dies were rusty, and certainly not at the Mint."

Apparently, the intent was to create a "filler" for cent collectors, not to deceive. Multiple examples of this curious cent began appearing on the market in 1868 and attracted notice at the time. For many years the 1804 "restrike" has become popular in its own right, and many numismatists aspire to have an example of this and also the 1823 "restrike" in their collections.

1805 S-267. Net EF-40, sharpness and quality of AU-50 or slightly finer, but with a hint of microscopic porosity in places. Still, a beautiful example of the only variety of the date. Superb medium tan with some deeper highlights. This is an "eye-catcher" of a large cent, and definitely a strong value for the grade. 1,395

Desirable 1810/09 Cent

1810/09 S-281. EF-45. Mottled dark brown and lighter tan surfaces of choice quality. This delightful example retains considerable lustre in the protected areas. 3,950

Lustrous 1814 Cent

1814 S-295 AU-58. Although technically graded AU-58, this example retains virtually full frosty lustre over dark steel brown and lighter tan surfaces. Certainly, many would offer this example as fully Mint State. In fact, we nearly described this Mint State ourselves, until we considered the effects of very light traces of wear! This example has the aesthetic appeal of MS-63 or finer examples. 4,250

1817 Newcomb-12c. VG-10 (SEGS). 159

1818 N-10. MS-63 RB. A lovely example with considerable mellow orange mint lustre. 695

ORDER IT TODAY, ENJOY IT TOMORROW! Request our overnight service; free with our compliments on coin orders of \$500 or more, or for just \$10 for orders below that amount. In this way that special coin can be in your hands just hours from now!

1820 N-13 Large Date. MS-65 BN. (PCGS). Sharply struck with highly lustrous tan surfaces accented by pale blue toning. Among Randall Hoard varieties from 1816 to 1820, this die variety is the most sharply detailed, a wonderful candidate for the type collector. 1,195

Amazing 1823 Restrike Ex Naftzger Collection

1823 Restrike. MS-66 RB. An amazing example with fully prooflike fields and outstanding orange lustre, just beginning to fade to light brown with bluish highlights. This is one of the most attractive examples we have ever seen. The Naftzger pedigree is an extra feature, "Ted" Naftzger being the pre-eminent connoisseur of large copper cents in the second half of the 20th-century (and a connoisseur of just about anything else he collected!) 2,395

Late die state with bisecting obverse die crack and branch to border. The reverse crack is nearly fully developed, however, remains very faint from wreath the R.

Charles Steigerwalt's comment on this variety was printed in *The Numismatist*, January 1907 (this commentary being related to the 1804 restrike notes quoted earlier):

"So-Called Mint Restrike Cents: (While at a recent sale, the lacking information regarding the 1823 was given by an

aged collector, who told how, years ago, he had found the dies in New York, probably sold with old iron from the mint, brought them to Philadelphia, had a collar made, which was lacking, and the coins struck by a man named Miller on 7th Street that city. Later, the dies came into possession of a then leading dealer there and, when his store was sold out in 1885, the writer finding them among a lot of old dies purchased, they were at once destroyed so effectually that no more will ever come from that source. These coins never saw the Mint, and are counterfeits pure and simple."

We have not located Miller on 7th Street, Philadelphia, and the perusal of Philadelphia directories from the 1860s—which might yield clues—awaits a leisure hour. The dies were not destroyed, and survived thereafter. As to the veracity of the statement about "Miller," as it seems to have been heard in 1906, or decades after the restriking took place, only further investigation will disclose.

From the collection of R.E. Naftzger, Jr. Earlier from Elmer Sears to T. James Clarke.

Another Amazing 1823 Restrike Ex Naftzger Collection

1823 Restrike MS-65 RD. A second wonderful example with fully red surfaces and just a hint of delightful pale blue toning on the highest points. The various cent restrikes were the subject of a talk presented by Mark Borckardt at the 1996 ANS Coinage of the Americas conference. Nice pedigree! 2,395

Very late die state with obverse and reverse die cracks fully developed, including a branch from the primary reverse die crack through TE of STATES.

From the collection of R.E. Naftzger, Jr.

1823 Restrike MS-62 BN (NGC). Glossy brown surfaces. Another delightful example of this popular non-Mint product, concocted well after 1823 from discarded dies, including a reverse die from 1813. Later die state, heavy rim cud on the obverse, crack extends nearly across portrait of Liberty, with another crack descending from the rim above her head. 1,150

As early as the mid-1800s, collectors recognized the rarity of the 1823 Matron Head cent, along with such other large cent rarities as the 1799 and 1804 issues. Restrikes of the 1804 and 1823 issues were made to fill the holes in collections for 19th-century collectors, and are avidly collected today as a link with numismatics from that era. Today, the 1804 and 1823 restrikes are avidly collected as worthwhile varieties in their own right.

1826 N-7. EF-45. Attractive dark brown obverse with a lighter brown reverse. 329

1830 N-4. Rarity-2. AU-55. Sharply struck with considerable lustre. A lovely example for the specialist. 629

This employs the same obverse die used on N-3 and N-10, with a prominent raised scribe line in the field near the dentils, etc.

1833 N-3. MS-65 BN (NGC). Double Profile. Highly attractive light brown with a whisper of very faint orange mint lustre. The profile is completely doubled from chin to forehead. Graded MS-60 in the J.R. Frankenfield sale. 995

A note about grading: two different sets of grading standards are utilized for these coins. Many coins in this listing are from the recent J.R. Frankenfield Collection sale held by Superior Galleries in February 2001. Grades in that catalogue were based on the conservative standards employed by members of the Early American Coppers Society. Since the sale, these coins have been certified, mostly by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation, using market grading standards which are generally more optimistic. In any event, and regardless of which set of standards you prefer, one purpose of grading is to provide a comparison of similar coins.

Regarding grading and different standards such as mentioned above, coins graded by very conservative standards often sell for much more money, and thus when they are regraded to "market standards" the values come out about the same.

1837 N-3. Plain Hair Cords, Large Letters. MS-64 BN. Lustrous and attractive with splashes of orange lustre. 595

Plain Hair Cords—this being the traditional style. In this year the Beaded Hair Cords were adopted and were used continuously in later years, save for the 1839/6 (a special situation, as it was created from an old-style die made in 1836).

1837 N-10. Head of '38. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Gorgeous olive-tan surfaces with chestnut highlights. Considerable aesthetic appeal. 1,195

Gem Mint State 1837 Cent Beaded Hair Cords Introduced

1837 N-12. Beaded Hair Cords. Head of 1838. MS-65 BN (NGC). Lustrous dark olive with considerable orange mint lustre. From the recent J.R. Frankenfield Collection where this coin was conservatively graded MS-60+. 1,575

1837 N-13. Rarity-2+. Plain Hair Cords. MS-64 BN. Dark bluish steel lustre with considerable faded orange mint lustre. 1,275

Lovely Gem 1838 Cent

1838 N-3. MS-65 RB (NGC). This delightful cent has nearly complete orange lustre on the obverse, just beginning to fade to light brown. The reverse is mostly darker brown and is fully lustrous with splashes of lighter tan. From the Frankenfield sale where graded MS-63. 1,895

Superb 1840 Cent Comment: "Wow!"

1840 N-2. Small date over large 18. MS-66 RB (NGC). This superb gem is from the J.R. Frankenfield Collection where it was graded MS-63+, with the "+" later turning into a three points of grade! We would be delighted to buy similar coins if graded MS-63! This example is among the finest we have offered. A dazzling, indeed "wow" quality coin! 6,995

Gem Mint State 1841 Cent

1841 N-2. MS-65 BN (NGC). This date is very scarce in Mint State and seldom found in gem quality. Satiny bluish steel lustre with traces of original orange mint lustre, especially on the reverse. A thin planchet lamination is noted through N of ONE. Graded MS-60 in the Frankenfield sale. 3,250

This & That

ACCORDING TO A RECENT NEWS ITEM, one could attend the Georgia Numismatic Association Convention and "meet Sacagawea," a clever trick it would seem, a sort of time warp. But then in parenthesis was this note: "model for the Golden Dollar," so apparently it was not the Sacagawea!

...

THIS REMINDS US of a few years ago when your editor was staying at the office after hours and answered the telephone, with a voice on the other line saying: "This is Leonard Bernstein. I am calling to order your book, *The Encyclopedia of Automatic Musical Instruments*." I then said: "Is this the Leonard Bernstein?" The reply was: "I don't know if I am the Leonard Bernstein, but I'm the one who conducts the New York Philharmonic Orchestra."

...

WHEN WILL INTERACTIVE COINS BE INVENTED? Most unusual news article lead-in seen recently (*New York Times*): "Tiger Electronics hopes a new interactive clam called Shelby will prove popular..." The commentary went on to say that this particular "new interactive clam" was, in fact, a toy. We must confess that we are a bit out of step with such things, as we are not even familiar with the old interactive clams!

...

NEW TWIST: Large numbers of people are paying to enter a movie theatre just to watch the two-minute trailer advertising the new Harry Potter film billed as a coming attraction. Afterward, they ask for a refund and leave without watching the feature film that was showing. (ABC News)

...

EARLY COLLECTOR OF LINCOLNIANA: "Andrew Boyd of New York is making a collection of "Lincolnia." This collection now contains two hundred books, about one hundred and twenty-five portraits, and fifty medals, besides badges, mourning cards, autographs, and manuscripts." (*Historical Magazine*, January 1868)

...

NICE ARTICLE in *Numismatic News* the other day by David Ganz, suggesting that Ronald Reagan should be memorialized on a coin, bringing as he did a great deal of enthusiasm, vitality, and, by the time of his retirement, "the highest public approval rating of any president since FDR."

...

HAROLD WHITENECK "is enjoying a well earned retirement after over 60 years in the coin business," according to a recent issue of *The Nonagon*, journal of the New Hampshire Numismatic Association, edited by Wayne Rich. In recent times Harold had operated Concord Coins, but we remember him best when he used to hold forth at the Court Coin Company in Boston in the 1950s, a street-floor coin shop. Private note to Wayne Rich: thanks, Wayne, for the very nice mention of my *Coin World* column!

Lovely 1843 Petite Head Cent

1843 N-4. Large Letters. MS-66 RB (NGC). Very lustrous and mostly mint red obverse and lustrous brown reverse. An exceptional example of a highly desirable head punchon type. 7,500

Gem 1843 Petite Head Cent

1843 N-9. Small Letters. MS-65 BN (NGC). Lustrous surfaces with some mint red evident on both sides. 2,750

It seems that Kenneth E. Bressett, distinguished long-term editor of *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, successor to R.S. Yeoman in that post, assigned such names as "Matron Head," "Petite Head," etc., to various coins—to given them nicknames.

The *Petite Head*, first made by Gobrecht in 1839, was employed until part way through 1843, after which the *Mature Head* cents became standard.

1845 N-8. MS-64 RB (NGC). About fifty percent mint red on both sides and rare so. 925

Gem 1845 N-10 Cent Elusive R-3 Variety

1845 N-10. Rarity-3. MS-65 RB (NGC). Much mint red is evident on both sides, and fully worthy of the Red-brown designation. 2,950

1846 Small Date Cent

1846 N-7. Small Date. Rarity-2+. MS-65 BN (NGC). Lustrous medium brown surfaces with great eye appeal. 2,250

At the Mint in 1846 there was something unusual going on with the preparation of four-digit date logotype punches, and several highly interesting variations were produced, some of them rather amateurish. Idiosyncrasies are most evident in the half cent, cent, half dollar, and quarter eagle series.

Superb 1847 Recut Date Cent

1847 N-1. Recut date. Rarity-2. MS-66 RB (NGC). Lovely mint red and brown surfaces, virtually devoid of defects, all digits of the date show recutting to the left. 2,450

Delightful 1847 Cent Recut 7 in Date

1847/7 N-2. MS-64 BN (NGC). Sharply struck with exceptional deep brown surfaces and traces of orange lustre on the reverse. Third finest known for this die variety. Graded MS-60 in the Frankenfield sale. 2,350

Large 7 over tiny, "fancy top" 7. A four-digit logotype intended for a smaller diameter coin was touched to the cent die in error, and, apparently, all traces of the incorrect punch were effaced except the 7—the top of which remains very boldly defined, protruding above the final digit of the date.

Choice 1847 N-5 Cent Recut 84 in Date Remarkably High Grade

1847 N-5. MS-64 RB (NGC). A pleasing example from the J.R. Frankenfield sale where this was graded MS-60+. Delightful mottled orange and brown lustre on the obverse with mostly olive on the reverse. A scarce variety. This example is tied for finest certified. 2,995

1848 N-23. MS-65 BN (NGC). Lovely medium brown surfaces. A coin with a great deal of old-fashioned eye appeal. Wish that all MS-65 BN cents were this nice! 995

1850 N-4. MS-65 BN (NGC). Choice glossy

brown surfaces with lots of mint color in protected areas. Excellent eye appeal, outstanding for the date or type. 875

1850 N-21. MS-66 BN (NGC). Satiny dark brown with considerable underlying orange lustre. An attractive example of this late die state, often seen from an old hoard. Graded MS-63 in the Frankenfield sale. 1,295

1851 N-2. MS-65 BN (NGC). Lustrous olive-brown surfaces with considerable orange mint lustre. 875

1851 N-1 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous dark brown surfaces with beautiful orange highlights on both obverse and reverse. 975

Stunning Gem 1851/81 Cent

1851/81 N-3. MS-65 RD (PCGS). This is one of the most amazing large cents we have handled. Absolutely amazing full orange lustre on obverse and reverse. This cent is almost literally unchanged from the day it was struck. A few tiny abrasions are scattered across Liberty's head on the obverse. Intermediate die state with the often seen heavy die lines on the obverse not present on this example. The recut date features, however, are bold and sharp. We believe this lovely gem to be the finest known example. One of the *finds* from a recent buying trip. 11,750

1851 N-23. MS-65 BN (NGC). Sharply struck with pleasing brown surfaces and considerable orange lustre. Graded MS-60+ in the Frankenfield catalogue. 995

Lovely Gem 1851 Cent

1851 N-25. MS-66 BN (NGC). An exceptional example with frosty light tan lustre and sharp design features. From the Frankenfield sale where graded MS-60. 1,595

1853 N-1. Rarity-2+. MS-65 BN (NGC). Exceptional dark steel brown surfaces with considerable orange lustre. The reverse, however, is almost entirely dark brown. From the Frankenfield sale and graded MS-62+ in that catalogue. 895

1853 N-10. MS-65 RB (NGC). Great lustre with brick red surfaces. About 80% red! 850

1853 N-11. MS-65 BN (NGC). Sharply struck with pleasing light brown surfaces and traces of orange mint lustre. Tied for third finest known. Graded MS-62+ in the Frankenfield catalogue. 975

Gem 1853 Cent

1853 N-14. MS-65 RB (NGC). Nearly full orange lustre is partially faded to steel brown with sharp design details and exceptional aesthetic appeal. This delightful cent was graded MS-64 in the Frankenfield sale. 1,595

1853 N-22. MS-65 RB (NGC). Deep brown obverse with considerable underlying orange lustre. The reverse is much brighter orange and is just beginning to fade to light brown. 1,295

Lovely Gem 1854 N-7 Cent

1854 N-7. MS-66 BN (NGC). An exceptional gem with full dark brown lustre and sharp design features. A delightful example that was conservatively graded MS-60+ in the Frankenfield sale. 1,595

1854 N-8. MS-65 RB (NGC). An exceptional gem from the Frankenfield sale where this was graded MS-63+. Virtually full red is just beginning to fade

to very light brown, mostly evident on the highest points. This example is third finest known for the variety. 1,295

Proof 1854 Large Cent

1854 N-12. Rarity-6. Proof-63 BN (NGC). Pedigreed to the Howard Newcomb sale, apparently in 1945. Chocolate brown with splashes of tan. 6,950

One of the great names in cent collecting, Howard R. Newcomb was considered to have one of the finest collections of high-grade large cents in existence. He began in numismatics at a very early date, and joined the ANA in 1894 after having attended its annual convention, held that year in his home town of Detroit.

His early interests seem to have been centered upon silver coins, often solicited with the request, "perfection desired." Later, he became involved with large copper cents, which seem to have been his last and greatest love. He wrote several definitive texts on the subject, with his aforementioned classification of the 1816-1857 varieties still being the main reference used by collectors today.

His holdings were catalogued by Macallister and sold by Wayne Raymond in 1945. Newcomb's life dates are 1877-1945. One of the sharpest-eyed and most knowledgeable collectors of his era, Newcomb was prominent for many years and today is primarily remembered for his still-used 1944 book on 1816-1857 large cents. (Commentary adapted and expanded from our catalogue of the John W. Adams Cents, 1982)

Outstanding 1854 N-24 Cent

1854 N-24. MS-66 BN (NGC). Attractive dark olive-brown with exceptional aesthetic appeal. This example is tied for finest known. From the Frankenfield sale where this was graded MS-62. 1,995

From the collection of Floyd Starr.

1854 N-27. MS-64 RB (NGC). An exceptional example with considerable orange lustre blended with steel brown. A small mark is visible in the right obverse field. Graded MS-62 in the Frankenfield sale. 795

1855 N-4. Upright 5's. MS-66 RB (NGC). Considerable orange lustre is just beginning to fade to dark steel brown. 1,195

1855 N-4. Upright 5's. MS-65 RB (NGC). Virtually full red with traces of light brown and few very minor imperfections. 995

1855 Upright 5's Cent

1855 N-5. Upright 5's. MS-66 BN (NGC). Lustrous light tan obverse with much mint red evident on the reverse. 5,750

1855 Slanting 5's Proof Cent

1855 N-10. Slanting 5's. Proof-63 BN (NGC). Dark chocolate brown with very reflective fields. ... 4,750

1855 N-12. AU-58. Lustrous olive and steel brown. 195

Proof-Only 1856 Cent

1856 N-5. Slanting 5. Proof-66 BN (NGC). Medium to chocolate brown surfaces. Extremely sharply struck on all details with deeply mirrored surfaces. 7,995

1857 N-1. Large Date. MS-65 BN. Considerable faded orange lustre on both obverse and reverse. A lovely example of the final large cent issue. ... 1,375

1857 N-1. Large Date. MS-64 RB. This wonderful example has very nearly full mellow orange mint lustre just beginning to fade to attractive light brown. Examples of this final issue are seldom encountered with orange lustre. 1,375

Another Stunning Proof 1857 Cent

1857 N-3. Small Date. Proof-64 BN (NGC). Completely fully struck and well centered with wide rims. Pleasing dark chocolate brown surfaces. 6,250



SMALL CENTS

Flying Eagle Cent

1858 Large Letters MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny and highly lustrous honey-gold surfaces. A thoroughly pleasing example of one of America's most popular

type coins—everyone loves beautiful quality Flying Eagle cents! 1,295

Indian Head Cents

1860 MS-64. Lustrous. 329

COMING YOUR WAY! Some really interesting issues of the *Rare Coin Review* and *The Coin Collector* are in the works, plus lots of information on our Internet site (surveyed by Lycos some time back and found to be one of the most interesting in existence!). Be sure your subscription is up to date, so as not to miss a single one! And, some really notable auction catalogues will be arriving in your mailbox, too.

1862 MS-65 (PCGS). A glittering gem Mint State example of an ever popular issue. Pale rose iridescence graces honey-gold surfaces. A lovely example of what the old timers in the hobby refer to as "white" cents. 975

1864 Bronze. MS-66 RB (NGC). Flashy lustre, about 90% mint red (!) with little brown evident on the surfaces. Hurry and buy it before someone else does! 595

1864 Bronze. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown surfaces about 75% red. 195

1865 Fancy 5. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Attractive with plenty of subdued red. 395

1866 MS-63 BN (ANACS). Lustrous medium brown surfaces. 295

1867 VF-20. 119

1868 MS-64 BN (PCGS). Beautiful chocolate brown faded from mint color mixed with mottled red. Excellent eye appeal and lustre for this low-mintage Indian and unlikely to remain long at 495

1869 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown. 925

1870 MS-64 RB (NGC). Mostly red. 775

1871 MS-65 BN (PCGS). Deep chocolate brown and violet with blushes of red. Fully struck and brilliantly lustrous, this cent is choice for its assigned grade. The 1871 and 1872 are second in rarity after the famous 1877 among cents of this decade. Over a period of years we believe we have had fewer pieces dated 1871 than 1872. 1,295

1871 AU-58 (PCGS). Pleasing medium brown with sharp design features. 479

1872 F-15. Medium brown surfaces. 329

1872 F-12. Attractive light brown. 309

1874 MS-64 BN (PCGS). Lustrous satiny surfaces with attractive mint red at the rims. A superb coin! . 350

1875 MS-65 RB (NGC). Great eye appeal with a nice blend of red and brown. 925

1875 MS-65 RB (PCGS). Sharply struck with natural light orange mint lustre beginning to tone. Highlighted by light brown on both obverse and reverse. 925

1875 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown. Sharply struck with lilac highlights. 395

1876 MS-65 RB (NGC). Bright mint red with light brown fields. With excellent strike, lustre, and visual appeal, this coin would impress even the fussiest collector and is likely to thrill the savvy enthusiast of the series. 1,325

1876 MS-65 RB (PCGS). 70% red with light coppery green faded from color. A beautiful and lustrous specimen of this much sought after Indian cent date rarity. 1,325

Gem Mint State 1877 Indian Cent

1877 MS-65 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown. A sharply struck and highly attractive example of this rare and popular key date issue. Don't hesitate to call quickly for this piece. 8,695

1877 EF-40 (NGC). Rich, attractive brown surfaces. A lovely coin! 1,395

1877 F-15 (ANACS). Nice attractive medium brown surfaces. 995

1877 VG-10 (NGC). 745

1878 MS-65 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown surfaces with lots of red on both sides. 995

1879 MS-65 RB (NGC). Well struck with 90% red surfaces. Wonderful! 295

1881 MS-65 RD (NGC). Brilliant red. 895

1883 MS-65 RB (NGC). A very nice example of this issue. The surfaces are mostly red. 299

1883 AU-50. 29

1885 MS-65 BN. (NGC). Lustrous medium brown with generous amounts of mint red in the protected areas of legends and devices. A very pleasing gem specimen of the most elusive single date of the de-

cade. A *find* for the advanced collector. 595

1885 MS-64 RD (NGC). Lustrous red. 775

1886 Type I. EF-40 (ANACS). 129

1886 Type II. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown with highlights of iridescent colors. ... 1,295

The Type II variety has the last feather of the headdress pointing between the C and A of AMERICA as opposed to the Type I where the last feather points between the I and C. The Type I was minted from 1859 to 1886 and Type II was minted from 1886 to 1909.

1895 MS-65 RD (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 639

1899 MS-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown. 109

1909-S Indian. VF-25 (NGC). Medium brown with nice details for the assigned grade. Rare and popular, a low-mintage key date that is always in demand. 475

1909-S Indian. VF-25. Attractive medium brown surfaces. 475

1909-S Indian. F-15. 475

1909-S Indian. F-12 (PCGS). A nice "middle grade" specimen of this American classic; very pleasing detail and eye appeal but still only 525

Lincoln Cents

1909 V.D.B. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous red. 145

Superb 1909-S V.D.B. Cent

1909-S V.D.B. MS-66 RD (PCGS). A stunning gem example with deep orange lustre and extremely sharp design features. One of the most famous rarities in all of numismatics, a date that even non-collectors are familiar with. How many of us spent our childhood looking for this date in pocket change? Here is a beautiful specimen that would easily be the crowning glory to any Lincoln cent collection. 6,495

1909-S V.D.B. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Nicely struck with lustrous red and brown surfaces. 1,275

1909-S V.D.B. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous with some red on both sides. 895

1909-S V.D.B. AU-55 BN (PCGS). Lustrous brown. 895

1909-S V.D.B. EF-40 (PCGS). Medium brown surfaces with the V.D.B. strong. 755

1909-S V.D.B. F-15. Attractive medium brown surfaces with a strong V.D.B. 569

Superb Proof 1909 Lincoln Cent

Matte Proof-66 RD

1909 Lincoln. Matte Proof-66 RD (PCGS). Attractive Matte Proof surfaces. Very difficult to find at this grade level and color. 2,695

1911-D MS-64 RD (NGC). Brilliant red. Quite elusive in this grade, and generally found on the market one coin at a time. 595

1912 Matte Proof-65 BN (NGC). Deep violet and faded red with excellent eye appeal. An attractive specimen if you are assembling a set of Matte Proof Lincolns or a neat "spice" piece for a set of circulation strikes. Scarce this nice. 775

1912-S MS-65 RB (NGC). Sharply struck with an attractive blend of orange lustre and dark brown toning. 1,195

1914-D VG-10. 129

Bright and Beautiful 1914-S Cent

1914-S MS-64 RD (PCGS) Well struck with bright red surfaces. Very difficult to locate with such a high quality appearance. Another *find* for the quality-conscious buyer. 3,150

1914-S MS-64 BN (PCGS). Lustrous brown surfaces with a few hints of original mint orange. 895

1915 MS-65 RB (PCGS). Mostly red. 295

1915-D MS-65 RB (NGC). Virtually full orange lustre. 395

1916-S MS-65 BN (NGC). Choice chocolate brown with much red and an excellent full strike. A supremely attractive specimen of this issue, which is nearly impossible to find this fine. 995

1917-D MS-65 RB (NGC). Sharply struck with mellow faded orange lustre. 635

1921-S MS-63 BN (PCGS). Lustrous brown with some red evident on both sides. 195

High-Grade 1922 "Plain" Cent

1922 No D. EF-45 (PCGS). Smooth chocolate brown. 1,995

1922 No D. VF-35. One of the most desired of all Lincoln cent varieties, and one of the most curious. 975

1925 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Full mint color and exceptional lustre. Not rare but certainly splendid in appearance. 215

1925-S MS-64 BN (PCGS). Lustrous with some fades of red visible. 395



Abe Penny-Pincher Special

Take 20% off any Mint State Lincoln 1¢ from 1929 to date!

1929 MS-66 RD (NGC). Brilliant and beautiful. 215

1929 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 215

1930 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 89

1933 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 199

1934-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 139

1937-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1938 Proof-63 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 59

1938-D MS-67 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. 129

1938-S MS-67 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. None graded higher by PCGS. 119

1938-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. 36

1939 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. We have recently purchased a truly marvelous holding of superb

gem Lincoln cents of the 1930s and 1940s—coins which are available easily enough in lower grades but which in the superb quality offered here can be called elusive, scarce, or in some instances even rare. If quality is your forte, avail yourself of what we offer—as the pieces certainly will not last long! 32

1940 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 85

1940 MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. 32

1940-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. 32

1941 MS-66 RD (PCGS). 32

1942-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). 59

1943 Steel. MS-67 (PCGS). 55

1943 Steel. MS-66 (PCGS). 35

1943-D Steel. MS-66. (PCGS). 39

1943-S Steel. MS-66 (PCGS). 39

1946-D MS-66 RD (PCGS). 32

1949-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red. 39

1954 Proof-68 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 295

1955-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant. 42

1964 Proof-69 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red with a Cameo obverse. 59

1964 Proof-68 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red with Cameo obverse. 39

1966 SMS. MS-67 RD (PCGS). 49

1967 SMS. MS-67 RD (PCGS). 49

1972 Doubled Die. MS-63 RD. Brilliant. 269

1972 Doubled Die. MS-62 RD. Brilliant. 249



TWO-CENT PIECES

Gem 1864 Small Motto Two Cents

Key Rarity

1864 Small Motto. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Lovely medium brown surfaces with hints of red. Boldly struck. A winning example of a key rarity in the series. 1,695

The Small Motto variety plainly shows a stem and the T in TRUST is very close to the ribbon crease. This variety is the scarcer of the two.

1865 Large Motto. MS-65 RB (PCGS). A very nice mixture of the colors indicated ideal for a date of type set. 519

1864 Large Motto. MS-65 BN (PCGS). Lustrous medium brown surfaces. 439

1865 MS-65 RB. "Fancy" 5. The ever-popular woodgrain blend of red and brown toning. Ideal for the type collector. 495

There are two interesting varieties of this date; the tip of the 5 is either plain or curved ("fancy"), the last being the style usually seen.

1869 Proof-65 RB (NGC). Reflective surfaces with nearly full mint red, only lightly faded in places. A beautiful two-cent piece. 875

1870 Proof-66 RB (PCGS). Pale bronze surfaces. 1,350

Gem Proof 1870 Two Cents

1870 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Bright and reflective, with lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields. A popular date with type collectors, especially so when found so nice. 2,350

Gem Proof 1872 Two Cents

Rare Date

1872 Proof-65 RD (PCGS). Blazing red with frosty devices. A splendid specimen of this key date. Comparable high-grade circulation strikes are virtually non-existent, thus placing additional demand on Proofs such as this. 2,395



NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

1868 MS-65 (PCGS). Highly attractive light gray with reflective fields and lustrous devices. 875

1869 Proof-65 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces with frosty devices. An earlier Proof issue and in considerable demand. 1,075

1869 MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty gem of nearly unimprovable quality, a coin possessed of extreme eye appeal and sharpness of strike. All you could want in a gem, and then some! 1,095

1878 Proof-65 (PCGS). Frosty devices on reflective gray and coppery fields. Another Proof-only rarity, produced in Philadelphia without attendant circulation strike coinage. Tiny lint mark in left obverse field as struck and noted for accuracy. An excellent gem Proof specimen. 785

1881 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with deeply mirrored fields. A lovely cameo example. 775

1881 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous light golden surfaces. 239

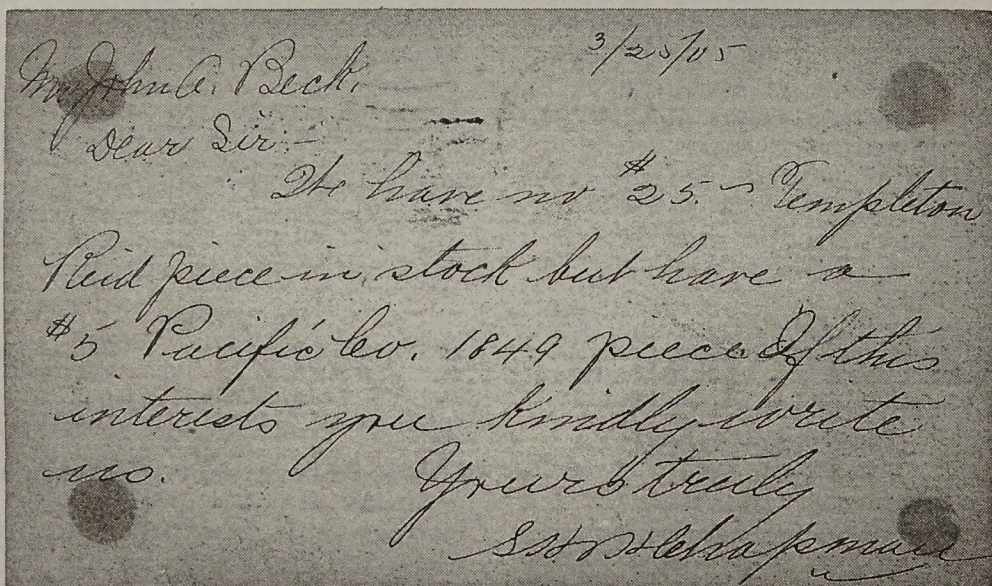
1888 Proof-65 (NGC). An attractive cameo example. 575

1888 Proof-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and attractive. 395



SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

1854 MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. First



The Chapman brothers at Philadelphia write on March 25, 1905 to note that they have no \$25 Templeton Reid, but "have a \$5 Pacific Company, 1849 piece. If this interests you kindly write us."

(Part of a continuing series of postcards sent to John A. Beck, the famous Pittsburgh numismatist of the early 20th century. Beck was an eager buyer of coins and corresponded extensively with some of the most famous collectors and dealers of his time.)



Coin Quiz

A popular addition to many Internet sites is a "FAQ" or "frequently asked questions." We could certainly compose our own FAQ from inquiries via phone, fax, mail, and email—but instead we've used it as inspiration for this week's coin quiz. Have fun with these!

- Enough 1943 steel cents were struck at all three mints (Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco) to supply every person in the United States in 2000 with how many?
a. one
b. three
c. six
d. eleven
- According to numismatic lore, the only 1913 Liberty Head nickel currently unaccounted for probably resides where?
a. In a family collection in Kentucky
b. The Massachusetts Historical Society
c. On a roadside in North Carolina
d. Under the end zone at Giants Stadium

- An unseen coin collection consisting entirely of three Bar coppers, a Nova Constellatio "mark," a Massachusetts Janus Head copper, and a 1776 New Hampshire copper would almost certainly be worth:
a. \$1 Million
b. \$100,000
c. \$50 Million
d. nothing, as all are frequently copied
- Which of the following denominations were never used on circulating currency in the United States?
a. 37-1/2 cents
b. \$3
c. \$60
d. \$20,000

- How many 1922 cent obverse dies were never marked with a "D" mintmark for Denver and thereafter struck 1922 "plain" cents?
a. none
b. one
c. two
d. three

Bonus: What is more plentiful: Delaware quarters or Delawareans?

Answers: 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-d, 5-a. Bonus: Delaware quarters are by a long shot! By the 2000 census, there were 783,600 people in Delaware, Philadelphia and Denver alone struck ten times that number in quarters – 774,320,000. In addition to the proof pieces struck in San Francisco.

year of the Type II design. Scarce in all grades and quite rare in Mint State. 695

Choice Proof 1856 Trime An Elite Rarity! Seldom Seen in Proof Format

1856 Proof-63 (PCGS). A lovely cameo Proof with fully brilliant silver obverse and reverse. Proof examples of this Type II design are quite elusive. A highly important specimen that will delight the type collector and trime specialist alike 4,695

Notable 1858 Trime Rare So Fine

1858 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. A very attractive specimen of the last year of the Type II silver three-cent piece. Not at all easy to find in Mint State, especially at this level. 1,495
1859 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. First year of the final design type. A lovely specimen recently acquired. 329
1862 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. ... 1,050
We've been around long enough to remember the 1950s when it was not unusual to find little groups of this date on the market—from several to, say, a dozen pieces all in one place, the remnants from some long-ago inventory, perhaps Raymond, Proskey, or Henry Chapman.

Gem Proof 1867 Silver Three Cents Rare Date, Rare Grade!

1867 Proof-66 (PCGS). Attractive cameo Proof with light iridescent toning. The late 1860s and early 1870s saw a series of silver three-cent pieces with extremely low circulation strikes plus Proof mintages, the latter being scarce today, but the only practical way to obtain high grade pieces. 2,395



NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Shield Nickels

1866 Rays. MS-63 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces with hints of rose on reverse. A very nice example of the first year of issue of this denomination, and one of just two years with rays on the reverse. 475
1866 Rays. EF-40. Pewter gray surfaces. 129
1867 Rays. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. The key circulation strike among earlier dates in the series. Not at all easy to find in this high grade. 995
1867 Rays. AU-53. Golden surfaces. Rarer than appreciated. 279
1867 Rays. EF-40. Attractive golden surfaces. Rare. We always buy coins of this variety when we see a nice combination of grade, quality, and price. ... 179
1868 MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous light champagne surfaces. 595
1869 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous light iridescent surfaces. 795
1869 AU-58 (PCGS). Nearly full lustre. 99
1870 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with satiny light gray lustre. 439
1871 Proof-63. Reflective medium gray with light iridescence and splendid visual appeal. Choice for the grade. 369
1872 Proof-65 (PCGS). A lovely Proof with moderate cameo contrast. 575
1872 EF-40. 59
1875 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. An underrated issue in Mint State. 435
1875 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant with some splashes of gray. Scarce date. 229
1879/8 Proof-66 (NGC). Brilliant and satiny cameo Proof with light gold. Perhaps two or three times scarcer than the "perfect date" Proof. 1,075
1879/8 Proof-66 (PCGS). Flashy with hints of blue and gold toning. An exceptional example of this Proof-only overdate issue. 1,075

1881 Proof-66 (NGC). Brilliant. While Proofs are not rare *per se*, the date 1881 is a key to the series, as the circulation strike production was small. 895
1881 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with delicate golden toning. Ever popular due to the related low circulation strike mintage. 725

Liberty Head Nickels

1883 No CENTS. Proof-65 (PCGS). Fully struck and reflective with pale champagne and golden iridescence on silver gray surfaces. Bright and attractive; this would make a distinctive addition to a first class type set as a specimen of this "No CENTS" variety. Scarcer than the "With CENTS" variety in Proof. 1,350
1883 No CENTS. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 229
1885 AG-3. Key date. 239
1894 MS-65 (NGC). A stunning gem with radiant light gray lustre and very light peripheral champagne toning. One of the scarcer dates in the era. 875
1899 MS-65 (PCGS). Light champagne toning over satiny light gray lustre. 575
1900 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous light champagne surfaces. 229
1901 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous with a hint of golden surfaces. 209
1903 Proof-65 (PCGS). Reflective field with hints of gold and blue. 595
1905 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 209
1907 MS-63. Lustrous with light golden surfaces. 125
1907 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. 99
1912-D MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous light golden surfaces. 295

Lovely Mint State 1912-S Nickel Remarkably Low Mintage!

1912-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. By far the lowest mintage date in the Liberty Head nickels series, the 1912-S is difficult to locate choice in any grade. Ever since the year of issue this has been recognized as a key variety, and because of this it is likely that, say, 1,000 to 2,000 pieces were saved by coin collectors and dealers in 1912 and 1913—a lot in proportion to the collecting population of the time, but very few in terms of the market today. In the 1950s we would occasionally come across the 1912-S nickels in groups of two, three, or four Uncirculated pieces, left over from such holdings. Today the supply is widely distributed, and choice Mint State specimens are encountered one at a time, and not very often. 1,795
1912-S VG-10. Full LIBERTY on the coronet. ... 129

Buffalo Nickels

Superb Matte Proof 1913 Buffalo Nickel Only Year of Type I Issue

1913 Buffalo. Type I. Matte Proof-67 (PCGS). This exceptional gem example is sharply defined with outstanding aesthetic appeal. A truly splendid Matte Proof Buffalo nickel, one of 1,520 Proofs of the date struck. James Earle Fraser's classic all-American design type at its finest! 6,375

Impressive Gem Matte Proof 1913 Buffalo 5¢

1913 Buffalo. Type I. Matte Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with a touch of golden iridescence. The strike is strong, the lustre is frosty, and the overall appeal says "gem" in no uncertain terms. 3,295
1913 Buffalo. Type I. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. 129
1913 Buffalo. Type I. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. 75

Gem Matte Proof 1913 Nickel Buffalo, Type II

1913 Buffalo. Type II. Matte Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,995
1913 Buffalo. Type II. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant champagne surfaces with hints of blue and light gold highlights around the peripheries. 895
1913 Buffalo. Type II. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant champagne surfaces. 895

Gem Matte Proof 1914 Nickel Splendid Quality

1914 Matte Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant golden surfaces with hints of blue and rose. Matte Proof Buffalo nickels were made by treating the surface of the dies to impart a matte surface. The same was done with Lincoln cents. However, for certain (but not all) gold Proofs of the era, the surface was added later by sandblasting the coins after they were struck. The present coin is of exceptional quality 1,795
1914-D MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces give this coin a very pleasing visual appeal. A nice example of this early date from the Denver Mint. 419
This coin has a small rim cud on the obverse around four o'clock, a tiny break on the edge of the die that manifests as a small raised area at the rim. These formed a very popular area of error collecting some years ago, though it seems interest (and the healthy premium) in such items has largely abated. Still, a scarce and interesting phenomenon.
1914-D VF-30 (PCGS). 119
1914-S MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. 425
1915 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with golden highlights. 525
1915-D MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with light golden surfaces. 339
1915-D MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous with a hint of gold at the rims. 299

Gem Matte Proof 1916 Nickel Very Rare

1916 Matte Proof-65 (PCGS). Bright splashes of iridescent orange grace delightfully bright and satiny surfaces. Only 600 Proofs of the date were produced, the lowest Proof production figure in the Buffalo nickel series. The overall attractiveness of this gem specimen, coupled with the small mintage figure, makes for a most appealing addition to your collection. Only infrequently do we have an example to offer for sale. 2,995
1918/7-D F-15 (PCGS). Pewter gray and olive with even wear and excellent eye appeal for the grade. Overdate is bold to the naked eye. This impressive overdate ranks with the boldest "mint mistake" varieties of the 20th century such as the 1942/1-D dime and the 1955 Doubled Die cent; most Buffalo nickel collectors seek to own one. This nice example can be yours for only 1,395

Lovely 1918-D Buffalo Nickel

1918-D MS-64 (PCGS). Lovely example with light blue, golden rose and lilac toning over lustrous surfaces. Typical strike among Buffalo nickels of this decade, with light central definition. 1,595
1920-S VF-20. 79
1923-S EF-45 (PCGS). 299
1924-D AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces with light iridescent toning. 295
1926-S EF-40 (PCGS). One of the most important varieties in the series, a "must have" coin for the advanced collector who does not want to pay multiples more for a Mint State example. 825
1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and very appealing. A premium example. 1,195
1930-S MS-65 (PCGS). Hand selected quality—gorgeous! 539

Superb Gem 1934 Nickel

1934 MS-67 (PCGS). Eye-catching satiny lustre on bright gray surfaces. One of the finest certified of this fairly common date (in lower grades), with only 10 pieces graded and none graded higher. Perfect for inclusion in a set which comprises the finest. ... 3,195

Brilliant Gem Satin Proof 1936 Nickel

1936 Type I. Proof-67 (PCGS). Smooth cartwheel lustre and subtle gold toning on immaculate surfaces. With its bold strike, every detail of the design is brought out and the eye appeal is excellent. A truly impressive display of this classic design in near unimprovable form. 1,850

Amazing Superb Proof 1936 Buffalo Nickel

Brilliant "Type II" Finish
1936 Type II, deep mirror Proof surfaces. Proof-67 (PCGS). Outstanding! One of the finest we have ever laid eyes upon! 2,995

Gem Brilliant Proof 1936 Nickel

1936 Type II. Proof-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. The so-called "Type II" (*Variety II* would be better nomenclature) with mirror rather than satin fields. 2,995
1937 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. The second of only two Buffalo nickel years to be made with the mirror Proof finish 995
1937 MS-67 (PCGS). Fully struck and very appealing with bright pewter gray surfaces. Satiny lustre abounds on this unimprovable Buffalo nickel. ... 395
1937-D MS-66 (PCGS). Boldly struck, subtly toned, and very choice. 99
1937-D MS-65. Silver gray and very pleasing. 67
1937-D MS-65 (PCGS). A lustrous gem with outstanding eye appeal for the grade. 67

Mint State 1937-D 3-Legged Nickel

1937-D 3 Legged MS-61 (NGC). Sharply struck with lustrous light gray surfaces. A pleasing example of this very popular and scarce variety. 1,750
1937-D 3-Legged. EF-45 (NGC). Light gray with amber highlights. 679
1937-D 3 Legged. EF-40 (PCGS). Light gray with golden highlights. 575
1937-D 3 Legged. VF-20 (PCGS). A nice example of this scarce variety. 495
1937-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 63
1938-D Buffalo. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1938-D Buffalo. MS-65. Brilliant. 39
1938-D Buffalo. MS-64. Brilliant. 29
1938-D/S Buffalo. MS-66 (PCGS). Beautiful lustre and eye appeal. A great specimen of this exciting and interesting variety. When this was first discovered in the early 1960s, QDB verified it and wrote the announcement for the front page of *Coin World*. 299

Jefferson Nickels

1938 Proof-65 (PCGS). Light golden surfaces. 59
1940-D MS-66 Full Steps (PCGS). Brilliant. 79
1941 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1942-P Type 2 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1942-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1943-P MS-67 (NGC). Lustrous champagne surfaces. 49
1943-P MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1945-P MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1946-D MS-66 FS (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1946-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 79
1947 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1948-S MS-66 FS (PCGS). Brilliant. 209
1948-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1950 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. None graded higher by PCGS. 1,295
1851 Proof-66 (PCGS). Nearly full cameo. 109
1954 Proof-68 Cameo (PCGS). 695
1954 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS). 279
1966 MS-67 SMS (PCGS). 42



HALF DIMES

Flowing Hair Half Dimes

Exceptional 1795 Half Dime

1795 Valentine-4a, Logan-McCloskey-10. Rarity-4. MS-61 (PCGS). Pleasing gray with leaden blue and nice lustre. A very attractive Mint State specimen of the Flowing Hair design with only light handling marks. Cud over TY to star frequently seen on this variety. W. Eliot Woodward disbursed a small quantity of Uncirculated 1795 half dimes in the 1880s; it would be interesting if this particular specimen could be identified from this group—as pedigree links are always fascinating. A timeless design in a quality that would be difficult to improve upon. 6,750

Capped Bust Half Dimes

1830 Valentine-11. LM-2. Rarity-4. MS-64 (NGC). Pleasing champagne surfaces with excellent lustre and splendid visual appeal. Perfect for inclusion in a Mint State type set. 1,275
At Bowers and Merena Galleries buying coins takes much more effort than selling them—just the reverse of most businesses. We travel constantly from coast to coast, from North to South, attending coin shows, visiting other dealers, purchasing private collections, and otherwise acquiring examples for our stock, always with an eye for quality. You as a Bowers and Merena customer are the beneficiary.
1833 V-1. LM-10. MS-64 (PCGS). Champagne and amber toning blends nicely with subtle iridescence. Well struck from lightly clashed dies. A lovely high-grade specimen. 1,275
The obverse die is well executed. The reverse die is the same used to coin 1831 V-1.
1835 V-3. LM-3. Large Date, Large 5. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant silver gray with superb cartwheel lustre. An appealing specimen of this type. ... 1,250
It is worthy of note that Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* was first published in 1835 in Belgium, which should give an accurate indication of just how new a nation the United States was the year this splendid little half dime was struck.
This was the era in which Europeans visited Young America, as some called it, and went back home to report on what they had seen and done. In the most memorable of such instances, Charles Dickens, whose stories had been serialized in popular American magazines and who was well admired, visited the United States, was feted in the major cities, but then went home to "trash" our country, much to the surprise of his former hosts.
Liberty Seated Half Dimes
1838 No Drapery. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 595

1841 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant with a whisper of gold at the rims. 295
1843 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and beautiful. While Mint State half dimes of the 1840s are encountered with some regularity, at the gem level as here offered they become quite rare. 1,375

Gem 1849/6 Half Dime

1849/6 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Well struck and very attractive. The overdate feature is very bold. On the reverse there are several interesting die cracks. 3,750
MAXIMIZE YOUR ENJOYMENT! Buy a book or two or three for your library. We encourage you to do this, and to help you along we offer you special discounts. See our book section!

Gem Uncirculated 1853 Arrows Half Dime

1853 Arrows. MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty, lustrous, sharply struck, and aesthetically appealing. What more could one desire in an example of this popular type issue? A definite gem. 2,150
QUALITY! It pays to buy quality. We do, and you should, too. In that way, your first cost is your last cost, too! Quality never goes out of style. At Bowers and Merena Galleries we have been delivering quality coins to collectors, dealers, and museums ever since we started business in 1953, and in the process have built what is probably America's most successful rare coin dealership.

Our inventory includes many interesting, choice, and rare coins. Enjoy our selections, then get set to enjoy the ownership of the pieces you choose.

1853 Arrows. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 595
Arrows were added to the date to signify the reduced weight authorized by the Act of February 21, 1853. Although the weight stayed at the reduced level, arrows were used only through 1855, then discontinued. The Arrows design extended to the half dime, dime, quarter dollar, and half dollar series, but not to the trime or silver dollar. The trime had a lower intrinsic value and metal composition, and the Liberty Seated dollar was allowed to "float" with its meltdown value being more than its face value, even after 1853. Such dollars were mainly used as bullion coins in the export trade to the Orient.

1853 Arrows. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 295
1853-O Arrows. AU-55 (NGC). Light golden centers with blue and amber peripheral toning. 169
1857 MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck and lustrous with fully brilliant surfaces. 675
1858 VF-25. Light amber surfaces. 169
1870 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Very difficult to locate at this grade level. 1,195



DIMES

Draped Bust Dimes

Important 1802 Dime

1802 John Reich-4. VF-30 (NGC). An exceptional example for the grade with natural light gray surfaces and splashes of steel blue toning. A retained cud through LIBE adds to the overall appeal of this important example. Very scarce with few high quality examples known. 4,450

Outstanding 1807 Dime

1807 JR-1. MS-63 (PCGS). This exceptional dime has fully brilliant lustre with a ring of light toning at the borders. Important as a very early die state lacking the heavy clash marks seen on most examples. 8,250

Capped Bust Dimes

1824/2 JR-1. Rarity-3. AU-53 (PCGS). Excellent lustre for the grade and light coppery toning. The overdate is bold and the overall visual appeal is above average for the assigned grade. A difficult coin to find this nice and prohibitively rare in Mint State. 1,125

Impressive 1829 Proof Dime Rarity Incredibly Rare Perhaps Only Two Known?

1829 JR-7. Proof-63 (PCGS). Square Base 2. A pleasing rarity that should delight the connoisseur and specialist alike. Mirror fields and lightly frosted motifs exhibit a nuance of bright gold and rose toning near the rims. Sharply struck in all places save for a touch of weakness at the eagle's claws on the reverse. Perhaps just a dozen or so Proofs of the date were struck, with only a few of that number known to today's collectors (the John Reich reference notes just two examples of this variety known in Proof!). Here is another splendid opportunity for the alert collector, a pleasing coin that would be at home in any cabinet. 12,750

Splendid Mint State 1831 Dime

1831 JR-1. MS-64 (NGC). Sharply struck and fully lustrous with brilliant silver gray surfaces. Choice for the grade and perfect for inclusion in a high-grade type set assembled with eye appeal in mind. 1,775
1834 JR-2. Large 4. Rarity-3. MS-62 (NGC). Attractive surfaces with a hint of champagne toning. A thin die crack bisects the obverse in a vertical direction. 795
1836 JR-2. Rarity-2. AU-58 (PCGS). Toned in an autumnal mix of amber, gold, and olive with nearly full mint lustre. Choice for the grade and a pleasing example of the date or type, with the added interest of a die crack which bisects the obverse. 459

Liberty Seated Dimes

1844 VF-20 (ANACS). A rarity among Liberty Seated dimes. The present coin has very pleasing light gray surfaces. Seldom encountered in the numismatic marketplace. 1,295
The first edition of *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 1947, had the following to say:
"ORPHAN ANNIE DIME. The record shows that 72,500 dimes were minted in 1844. For some mysterious reason very few of these dimes are still available, and old collectors state that they have been a scarce item back as far as can be remembered. The dimes of 1846, for instance, are much more plentiful though less than half as many were struck. Many explanations have been advanced, but none has been proved."
It is likely that Frank C. Ross, a columnist for *Hobbies* magazine, originated the nomenclature in the 1930s.
1849 AU-50. Light golden surfaces. 179

Superb Gem 1853 Dime Arrows at Date

1853 Arrows. MS-66 (PCGS). Lovely light golden surfaces. First year of this three-year design. An incredibly high quality coin that will be a showpiece in an elegant type set. 4,995
1853 Arrows. MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous light champagne surfaces. 1,295

Delightful Gem 1855 Arrows Dime

1855 Arrows. MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with attractive gold toning. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing, easily worthy of the assigned grade. Struck from lightly clashed dies. 3,695

Classic 1858 Proof Rarity Mintage: Only 210 Estimated

1858 Proof-63 (PCGS). Lovely silver gray with mir-

rored surfaces. Details all crisply struck and attractive. A few lint marks are noted on the obverse, as made, from polishing of the die just before coining. This is the first year that Proof coins were widely sold to the public, and it is believed that about 210 sets were distributed. From this number, dozens have disappeared. Today we imagine that not many more than 100 1858 Proof dimes survive, of which this is certainly one of the finer examples. What a prize this will be in your private collection! 1,995

Outstanding 1862 Proof Dime

1862 Proof-65 (PCGS). Reflective fields with wonderful frosty devices. This deep cameo is sure to delight. 2,595
1873-S Arrows. MS-61. Brilliant. Quite Scarce. Desirable as an elusive San Francisco mint variety as well as the somewhat scarce type with arrows at the date. 975
1873-S Arrows. MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous surfaces with light toning. 975
1874 Arrows. Proof-63 (PCGS). An attractive pale gray cameo example. 1,175
1874 Arrows. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. 950

Superlative 1875 Dime

1875 MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny white surfaces display intense lustre. A frosty gem of the highest order, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. PCGS has only certified two examples of this date in finer grades (translation: they don't come much finer than the present coin!). 1,795
1878 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 575

Gem 1883 Dime

1883 MS-66 (PCGS). Wonderful lustrous white surfaces. A beautiful coin, a memorable gem! ... 1,795

Superb Gem 1889 Dime Extraordinarily Beautiful

1889 MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous and satiny gem that readily defines the parameters of the assigned grade. A hint of striking weakness at Liberty's head, otherwise sharp and crisp design details in all other places. Among the finest examples of the date certified by PCGS. 2,995
1890-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 995
1891 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 475
1891 AU-58. Brilliant with light golden surfaces. 129

Impressive 1891-O Dime

1891-O MS-66 (NGC). This delightful gem example has satiny white lustre and sharp design features. Adding to the overall appeal is the very late die state with heavy clash marks and die cracks. The obverse border has heavy rim breaks around virtually the entire circumference. Clash marks and die cracks through and about the mintmark give the appearance of a doubled O. 2,295

Superb Gem 1891-S Dime

1891-S MS-66. Brilliant, satiny and with a wisp of golden toning—as beautiful as can be. Important as the last year of the long-lived Liberty Seated design. 3,250
1891-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. 1,150

Barber Dimes

Scarce and Attractive 1893 Proof Dime

1893 Proof-65 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. An exceptional cameo Proof with extremely deep mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices. Beautiful and, in this state of preservation, rare. 1,895
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1894 Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. A splendid choice Proof specimen of this elusive date. Nearly the equal of many gem Proofs on the market, at a substantially lower price. Add it to your collection for only 695
1895 AU-53. Lovely champagne surfaces with golden peripheral toning. Lowest production of any Philadelphia Mint Barber dime; a key issue in the series. 650
1896 MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with light champagne surfaces. 295
1899 MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful gem with brilliant frosty lustre. 695

Choice 1899-S Dime

1899-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with splashes of amber peripheral toning. An exceptional Barber dime. 2,150
1899-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant with satiny lustre and a whisper of light golden peripheral toning. Parallel diagonal planchet striations on Liberty's cheek were part of the minting procedure and do not affect the grade. 595

Gem Proof 1901 Barber Dime

1901 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with faint champagne toning on the reverse. An exceptional specimen of this year. All Barber dime Proofs of the first decade of the 20th century have low mintages. Very few exist combining the high numerical grade and the quality of the piece we now offer. 1,950
1903-S MS-60 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces with a whisper of very light gold toning. A sharply struck example for the specialist. This is among the most elusive issues in the series, always in high demand. 1,195
1904-S AU-58 (PCGS). When we first saw this lovely coin, we thought it was fully Mint State, until we looked at the PCGS label. 695
1905-O MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous. 1,575
1905-O AU-53. 195

Delightful Gem Proof 1907 Dime

1907 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant, frosty motifs stand boldly out from mirror fields. A nuance of pale champagne is seen on both sides. A beautiful and desirable survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of just 575 pieces, one of the lowest of all Proof mintages in the Barber dime series. 1,795
1907 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 299

Superb Gem Proof 1909 Dime

1909 Proof-66 (PCGS). A truly great coin! Deeply mirrored fields contrast nicely with lustrous and brilliant devices. Very faint peripheral toning adds to the overall pleasant appearance of this superb Proof. For the connoisseur who appreciates the very finest numismatic gems. 2,650
1910 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 285
1910-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 850
1911 AU-53. Champagne surfaces with darker toning within the letters. 79
1911-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. Although not a rarity, this issue is very hard to find in such elegant preservation! 1,395
1912-D AU-53. Lightly toned. 89
1912-S AU-53. Lightly toned. 109
1915-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 475

Premium Gem 1916 Barber Dime

1916 Barber. MS-66 (PCGS). A fitting end to our offering of superb Barber dimes, this lovely gem is sharply struck with fully brilliant frosty lustre. 1,550

Mercury Dimes

Important 1916-D Mercury Dime

1916-D EF-40 (PCGS). Golden surfaces. Some lustre is in protected areas. A pleasing example of the rarity of the series, a variety which is scarce in all grades, with more than 50% of the extant pieces being in the range of AG-3 to G-4. 2,995
1916-D Good-4 (PCI). Affordable quality for the collector of modest means. 595
1917 MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 395
1917-D AU-55. Brilliant. 129
1917-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with full mint lustre and just a blush of coppery toning. An enticing gem. 529
1918-D MS-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem with even silver gray surfaces and choice cartwheel lustre. 639
1918-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 319
1919-D MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with pleasing cartwheel lustre. 445

Notable 1921 Mercury Dime Rarest Philadelphia Issue

1921 MS-62 FB (PCGS). Sharply struck with satin ivory lustre. A lovely example of this popular key-date issue. Lowest mintage of any Philadelphia dime in the Mercury series. 1,850
1923 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Full cartwheel lustre on brilliant and immaculate surfaces. Exceptional eye appeal. 459
1924-D MS-64 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1924-S MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and attractive. 579
1925 MS-64 FB (PCGS). 245
1925-S EF-45. 95

Gem Mint State 1926-D 10¢

1926-D MS-65 FB (PCGS). Highly lustrous surfaces with pale gold and rose iridescence. A truly delightful gem, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. This date is seldom found finer, and we expect more than one phone call for this beauty! 2,850
1926-D MS-63 FB (PCGS). Pale golden surfaces with the lustre of a gem. Full of eye appeal, fully struck, and choice for the grade. 389
1927 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 995
1927 MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 439
1927-D MS-65 (NGC). Fully brilliant with exceptional lustre and claims to a higher grade. 950
1928-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with a very sharp strike, despite not being designated with full split bands. An excellent value at 495
1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Light champagne toning and full cartwheel lustre. Just a few ounces of pressure at striking time away from full split bands. 329
1929 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 389
1929 MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 259
1929-S MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 850
1929-S MS-65 FB (PCGS). A superbly lustrous specimen, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. A splash of pale gold graces the reverse. 615

Sharply Struck Gem 1931 Dime

1931 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant white centers with light gold toning around the periphery. 1,595
1931-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 775
1931-D MS-64 FB (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. 225
1931-S MS-64 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 825
1934 MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 245
1934 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1934 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1934-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). 995
1936 Proof-64 (NGC). Brilliant. A deeply mirrored Proof. First year of Proof production for this design type. 875
1936-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 425
1936-S MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1936-S MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1938 Proof-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 195
1938-D MS-67 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 299
1939 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 225
Do you enjoy collecting Mercury dimes? If so, and if quality and value are important to you, send us a trial order. Chances are great that you will call upon Bowers and Merena Galleries as you finish the rest of your set! Quality-wise, our stock has no equal!
1940-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1940-S MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. 110

Snowden:

“Help! I don’t want to make gold dollars!”

It seems that on November 20, 1883, Superintendent Snowden of the Philadelphia Mint was annoyed that depositors of gold bullion were requesting tiny gold dollars in exchange. At the time, gold dollars were a nationwide fad, and all were selling at a premium. He would have preferred to make \$20 gold double eagles, in- volving less time and trouble. The answer came to him on November 21, from the Director of the Mint, whose office was in Washington, D.C.”



[to] A. Loudon Snowden Esq.
Superintendent U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Sir:

I have received your letter of the 20th instant stating that you are in receipt of many orders for gold dollars and that in view of the fact that the Mint is running after hours to meet the current demand for silver dollars and minor coin you request to be informed if you should coin gold dollars.

Section 3519 of the Revised Statutes

provides that “any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any Mint, to be formed into coin for his benefit” and Section 3544 provides that “in the denominations of coin delivered, the Superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.”

Under these section of law you cannot refuse to receive a deposit of gold bullion to be returned in gold dollars if so requested, but if you have no coin of that denomination in your bullion fund and it is inconvenient to coin the same, the depositor must wait until such time as you can conveniently coin them or else receive other denominations in payment for his deposit.

I am clearly of the opinion that you should not run after regular working hours for this purpose; you should not pay them for other moneys, but only in settlement for deposits of gold bullion for coinage into gold dollars.

Very respectfully
Horatio Burchard
Director

1940-S MS-66 FB. Brilliant.	169
1942/1 AU-55 (NGC). Brilliant with a hint of gold at the periphery. A very attractive example of this popular variety. Overdate feature bold, as always. ...	975
1942/1 AU-53 (PCGS). Light golden surfaces. ...	895
1942/1 VF-30 (PCGS). A nice example at this grade level.	499
1942/1 F-15. Pleasing light gray.	399
1942/1-D VF-30.	495
1942 Proof-67 (NGC). Brilliant centers with attractive amber at the rims. Superb gem Proof Mercury dimes remain affordable.	495
1942-S MS-67 FB (PCGS). Excellent brilliance with radiant, satiny lustre. Bold, beautiful and rather scarce in this lofty grade.	795
1942-S MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant.	245
1943 MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant.	55
1943-D MS-65 FB (PCGS). Brilliant.	39
1944 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant.	35
1944 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. We recently bought a group of PCGS beauties! Buy one for	35
Use this listing to build your own set of choice Mint State Mercury dimes. We offer a combination of high technical (numerical) grade, plus nice eye appeal, plus reasonable market price.	
1944-D MS-67 FB (NGC). Brilliant.	99
1944-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	139
1944-S MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant.	79
1945-S MS-66 FB (PCGS). Brilliant.	249
1945-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	39

Roosevelt Dimes

1946-D MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	195
1946-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1946-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1947 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1947-D MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	295
1947-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1947-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1948 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1948-D MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	139
1948-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1948-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	179
1948-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1949-D MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	159
1949-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	49
1952-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	69
1953-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1953-S MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant.	159
1953-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1954 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1954-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1955 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1955-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1955-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1956 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1956-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1957 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1959 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1960 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1960-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1961 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1961-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1962-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1963-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	32
1964 Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. .	179
1964-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. Last of the silver content dimes.	32
1982 No P. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with light iridescence.	219



TWENTY-CENT PIECES

1875 MS-62 (PCGS) Brilliant with a whisper of peripheral toning. Many times rarer than its San Francisco counterpart and difficult to locate in Mint State. Lustrous and very attractive. 1,295

Lovely 1875-S Twenty-Cent Piece

1875-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces with rose highlights. 1,950
1876 MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces with light amber peripheral toning. 1,395



QUARTER DOLLARS

Early Quarter

1807 Browning-1. Rarity-2. G-6. A nice example of a low-grade specimen of the issue, with plenty of detail for a G-6 coin. A tiny, natural rim flaw is noted for accuracy at 3:00 on the obverse. 239

Liberty Seated Quarters

1854 Arrows. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 1,295

Lovely Mint State 1863 Quarter Condition Census Superb Gem!

1863 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. An important opportunity for the specialist. Very sharply struck with fully brilliant silver lustre and pristine surfaces. One

of the very finest examples possible at this grade level with none graded finer by PCGS. Call quickly as you don't want to miss this example. 6,750
1864 Proof-63. Frosty with light champagne surfaces. Very scarce and eminently desirable. 995
1864-S F-15. Light gray surfaces and very rare, regardless of grade. Who knows, perhaps E.I. Barra once handled this coin. 695
1867 VF-30. Attractive. 645
1870 VF-35. Pleasing gray surfaces. 219

1873-CC Arrows Quarter

1873-CC Arrows. AU-50 (NGC). An attractive coin that has just arrived as we go to press—and your editor hasn't laid eyes on it, although we hear that it is very nice. Call Gail or Debbie and ask for an in-person description. 24,500

Choice Proof 1874 Arrows 25¢

1874 Arrows. Proof-63 (PCGS). A nuance of pale champagne toning graces frosty motifs and mirror fields. An attractive coin with plenty of overall eye appeal. 1,595
1873 Arrows. MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant centers with light golden peripheral toning. Essential for inclusion in a type set, or an 1874 can be selected—for the with-arrows motif, with motto on reverse, was produced only in these two years. 825

Lustrous Gem 1877 Liberty Quarter

1877 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with choice unbroken lustre. Frosted devices and very choice for the grade—an ideal candidate for a high-grade type set. Superb! 1,795

Impressive 1882 Proof Quarter

1882 Proof-65 (PCGS). Lovely cameo contrast with deeply mirrored fields. A wonderful gem for the type collector. 2,895
1889 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant golden surfaces. Only 12,000 minted, of which relatively few survive in lovely Mint State preservation. 1,075

Barber Quarters

1892 Type I Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 1,350
1892 Type II Reverse. MS-65 (NGC). A delightful gem example with brilliant satiny lustre and wisps of champagne toning. 1,350
1894 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty white lustre with a hint of very light gold toning. A lovely example of this popular issue. 725
1895 Proof-60 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty devices. Rather cheap, we would say. A nice appearing coin for the grade. 399
1895 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. 395
1895-O AU-55. Brilliant with a whisper of toning at the rims. 379
1896-O AU-55. Brilliant. The 1896-O is elusive in all grades, and even a well worn example can be called *rare*. At the AU level it is especially hard to find. 975
1897 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with a whisper of gold at the rims. 469
1897-S G-6. A nice example. 29
1898-S AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous. 495
1899-O AU-53 (NGC). Light champagne surfaces. 299
1900-O AU-53. Brilliant. 429
1902-O AU-53. Brilliant. 245

Exciting Gem 1905 Quarter

1905 MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous light champagne surfaces with some gold at the rims. A truly *exciting* specimen in an elegant grade seldom seen in our inventory or anywhere else! 2,795

Attractive 1905-S Barber Quarter

1905-S MS-64 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 1,495
1907 MS-65 (PCGS). An appealing example with faint golden toning over lustrous satiny surfaces. . 1,295
1907 MS-63 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 465
1907-S AU-53. Brilliant. 345
1909-D AU-53. Brilliant with light gold peripheral toning. 185
1910 AU-55. Light golden surfaces. 175
1911-S AU-58. Brilliant. 375
1913-S VG-10. Lowest mintage coin in the Barber quarter series, a key coin in great demand in any coin market season. 995
1915-D MS-65 (PCGS) Lustrous with light toning. 1,295
1915-S AU-50. Brilliant silvery surfaces with nearly complete lustre and a hint of peripheral toning. 195
1916-D Barber. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful. Sharply struck with frosty white lustre and very light rose toning. 1,195

Standing Liberty Quarters

1917-S Type II. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous champagne surfaces. 1,250
1918-D MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces with appealing pale gold toning. 695
1919-S AU-50 (PCGS). Attractive light golden surfaces. 675
1928 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with full satiny lustre and a bold strike. Simply a superb specimen with a flawless look and great eye appeal. 1,295
1928-S MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with a whisper of deep golden peripheral toning. A most attractive example. 975
1929 MS-65 FH (NGC). A lustrous and attractive coin with superb light mottled amber, copper, and steel blue toning likely imparted by an old-time album. An eye-appealing gem. 695
1930 MS-64 FH (PCGS). Brilliant and sharply defined. Full shield details. 375

This & That

BRADFORD PERPLEXED: "I am puzzled by the rare coin market. Although it's not setting the house afire, it's been gradually getting stronger for nearly a year. The Rare Coin Index hasn't had a downward blip since an infinitesimal drop of 0.01 on January 12, and it's up 2.6% since last May. When you consider the weakness of most U.S. gold type coins, this is a pretty decent performance. In fact, I am pretty bullish on rare coins, mostly because I believe all the air has been let out of their balloon, and demand seems to be solid for almost everything at current levels." (Comment by R.W. Bradford in *Analysis & Outlook*, published in Port Townsend, WA 98368)

...

ASSAY COMMISSION: The Assay Commission, a group of citizens in combination with Mint and government officials, was a part of the American coinage and numismatic scene from the 1790s through 1980, with medals being issued for most years, specifically 1860 to 1978. After that time the commission was discontinued, as silver and gold coinage was no longer being made for circulation, had not been produced for some time, and the expense was considered to be too great. Now comes the news that Rep Steven Rothman has introduced a bill to reactivate the commission, certainly something that would be appreciated by numismatists (David Ganz commentary in *Numismatic News*).

...

COINLESS SOCIETY HASN'T QUITE ARRIVED: According to *Numismatic News* more coins were struck in the year 2000 than any other time in American history, some 2.1 billion at the Philadelphia and Denver mints!

...

EXCERPTS from the latest issue of *Richard Russell's Dow Theory Letters* (Box 1759, La Jolla, CA 92038): The Boeing 747 is "the largest single industrial source of export dollars in the US." • The biggest horticultural export of California is almonds, for which the state supplies 80% of the world's needs. • The job of the big brokerage houses now is to keep their clients from selling out and leaving. So why not be bullish? Why not indeed? • Do people want to escape state taxes? You be the judge. From 1980 to 1990 the population of Nevada (the US's fastest growing state by far) increased by 50.1%... oh, by the way, Nevada has no personal or corporate tax.

...

MULTI-TALENTS: We encountered the byline of Susan Maltby, who writes about coin care and preservation for *Coin World*, on a recent article involving the care and restoration of old houses. • Similarly, Ed Reiter, well-known columnist for *COINage* and erstwhile coin column editor for the *New York Times*, is an accomplished poet, singer, and lyricist, and, as if this were not enough, a creator of crossword puzzles.

...

NOSTALGIA: Recently we have been looking through *thousands* of old auction catalogues and price lists, gleaning information concerning U.S. gold coins. We came across Hollinbeck Stamp and Coin Company's Eighty-Third Auction, April 25, 1950, in which a full roll of 50 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln Cents, red Uncirculated, was estimated at \$625! Wouldn't we all dearly love to be to buy even *one specimen* of this coin for this price today!

...

ONE CANNOT EXPAND TIME: Concerning time: Recently the *Wall Street Journal* stated that in 2001 the average person watched television for four hours, precisely the same amount of time that the average person watched television in 1980, 21 years ago. The difference is that today there are dozens and dozens of channels (my own television set gets over 75, and there are probably two or three times more than that), whereas back in 1980 there were three main networks (ABC, CBS, and NBC) and just a few other programmers. As one cannot create time, existing time now has to be divided among more choices, resulting in precipitous drops for the viewership of any given content supplier. The same *Wall Street Journal* article went on to state that seemingly way-out attempts were being made to attract readers with all sorts of programming, and, for example, The Learning Channel recently ran a feature on brassieres and, separately, a feature about people whose lives had been affected with personal encounters with alien beings. Separately, on The History Channel, we saw a program the other day about ghosts said by some to occupy certain buildings in Seattle, with even hints on what is good ghost-hunting territory (they prefer dark, cool, damp places). It is really amazing that television viewing has remained constant since 1980, as I would have expected it would have dropped—what with the Internet, home computers, and so many other diversions. Remember Newton Minow?

...

GREAT ARTICLE: The March 2001 issue of *The Gobrecht Journal* contained a fascinating article, "An Analysis of the 1841 No Drapery Dime," by John W. McCloskey, a masterpiece of study and writing.

Washington Quarters

1932 MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

Choice 1932-S Quarter

1932-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. Remarkable for its low mintage. 1,495

Another 1932-S Quarter

1932-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 1,495
1932-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 895
1932-S MS-63 (PCGS). Lightly toned. 895
1934 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 239
1935 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 195
1935 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1935-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1935-S AU-58 (ANACS). Lustrous with a whisper of gold at the rims. 99
1936-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1938 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169
1938-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1939 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169
1940 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169
1941 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1941 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1941-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1941-S MS-64. Brilliant. 39
1942 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 159
1942 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1942-D MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 145
1942-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169
1942-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 99
1943 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1943 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1943-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199
1943-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119

1944 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1944 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1944 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 45
1944-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1944-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1944-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1945 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199
1945 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1945-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169
1945-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 89
1945-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1945-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1945-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1946-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1946-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1946-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1946-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1947-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1947-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1947-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1947-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1948 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1948 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59

Okay, you collect State Reverse quarters—and have discovered numismatics. Now, how about the *rest of the Washington quarter series*? Dating back to 1932, the series is replete with many interesting varieties, rarities, etc., most of which are quite inexpensive. Use the present list to build your collection. You'll love our quality, and the value we deliver is really excellent!

1948-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 109
1948-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1948-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1949 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 239
1949 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1949-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169
1949-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 89

1950 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1950-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1950-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1950-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1951 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1951 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1951-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 175
1952 Proof-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1952-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 79
1953 Proof-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1953-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1953-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1954 Proof-68 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199
1954 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 119
1954-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 119
1954-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1954-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1955 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1955 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1956 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS). 99
1956 Proof-65 Cameo (PCGS). 69
1956 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1956 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1957 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1957-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1958 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 99
1958 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1958-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1959 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 19
1959 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 99
1959 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1959 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1959-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1959-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1960 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1960 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1960-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1960-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1961 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 149
1961 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 149
1961 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1961-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1962 Proof-69 (PCGS). Brilliant. 65
1962 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 19
1962 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1962 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1963 Proof-69 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1963 Proof-68 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1963 Proof-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 16
1963 Proof-66. Brilliant. 39
1963 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 85
1963 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 85
1963 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1963-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 85
1963-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1964 Proof-69 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1964 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 99
1964 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1964 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1964-D MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 79
1964-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 79
Wow! Have you ever seen so many silver Washington quarters? What a selection we offer in this *Rare Coin Review!*
1964-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39
1965 SMS MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 79
1966 SMS MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59
1966 SMS MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 25
1999-S Silver five-piece set. Proof-69 Deep Cameo (PCGS). All five of the first year State quarters: Delaware, Connecticut, Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania—a landmark in United States coinage—in practically perfect quality. 279



HALF DOLLARS
Draped Bust Half Dollars

Important 1796 Half Dollar Rarity
16 Stars Obverse
An American Classic
1796 Overton-102. 16 Stars. EF-45 (PCGS). Lustrous steel gray with rose iridescence on the design high points. One of the prime rarities in the half dollar series, indeed, in the entire spectrum of U.S. numismatics! From a very low mintage of just 3,918 pieces, a figure that includes both the 15 Stars and 16 Stars versions of the 1796 issue, as well as the entire mintage for the 1797 half dollar rarity! A splendid opportunity to acquire this coin, a prize for a type set as well as a rare date and variety display. Only once in a long while do we have such a nice piece to offer for sale. 54,950

Desirable 1805/4 Half Dollar
1805/4 O-101a. Rarity-3. EF-40 (NGC). Attractive light gray with bold overdate features. 1,695
This is the closest one can come to owning an "1804 half dollar." No "perfect date" 1804 halves are known, although a few are mentioned in the literature (one of which was featured for a time by B. Max Mehl, until a specialist informed him that it had been altered from an 1805/4).
1807 O-102. Draped Bust. AU-50 (NGC). Light silvery gray surfaces with design weakness at top of the obverse, typical of most known examples. 1,995

Capped Bust, Lettered Edge Half Dollars
1810 O-103. AU-50 (NGC). Attractive light silver surfaces. Slight central weakness is noted. 459

1812 O-105. AU-58 (NGC). Light golden centers with attractive blue and amber peripheral toning. 579
1818/7 O-101a. AU-55. Deep golden toning on delightful golden gray surfaces. Sharp and attractive. A splendid coin for the assigned grade. 749
1818 O-108. AU-55. Sharply struck and fully lustrous with light golden surfaces. A delightful example for your date or type collection. 539

Choice Proof 1820 Half Dollar
From the Pittman Collection
Rarity 8 in Proof Format

1820 O-108. Proof-63 (NGC). Called Rarity-2 as a date, but Rarity-8 in Proof! A splendid coin for the assigned grade, and one of just *three* examples of the date traced in Proof! The present coin shows brilliant and frosty motifs, while the mirrored fields are deeply toned in shades of iridescent gold. A hint of striking weakness is seen at the eagle's claws on the reverse, otherwise the coin is sharp and crisp in all design areas. From the celebrated collection of John Jay Pittman, and previously from the collections of Gustav Lichtenfels and Virgil Brand! What finer pedigree can be imagined? Here is one of the great opportunities in the current half dollar listings, a coin that, once purchased, will undoubtedly remain an integral part of an advanced half dollar cabinet for a long time to come. 43,750
Gustav Lichtenfels, who lived in North Carolina, if we remember correctly, called one day in 1957 to discuss pre-1858 Proof coins. It seems that he had been talking with Walter Breen, who had recently written a monograph on the subject for Wayne Raymond, and Lichtenfels wanted to talk to someone in the "real world" about such coins and how to buy them. At the time, most numismatists commenced their Proof specialty with the year 1858, for with but only a few exceptions, earlier Proofs were not listed in the *Guide Book*—and the *Guide Book* was the one-volume reference "library" that 75% of coin buyers used.
I suggested that patience was the main ingredient needed to buy early Proofs, for with the exception of the well-known Proof-only years of halfcents and, to a lesser degree, Proof silver dollars of the 1840s and 1850s, most early Proofs had a very small market audience. In the summer of 1957 we conducted the Penn-New York Auction Sale, and if I recall correctly, the several pre-1858 Proof coins there offered were mostly bought by Lichtenfels.
1827 O-129. Rarity-4. AU-53 (ANACS). Brilliant centers with gold and iridescent peripheral toning. A small area of impurities may be seen on the reverse, as struck. 329

Choice 1829/7 O-101 Half Dollar
1829/7 Overdate. O-101. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny golden gray with iridescent pale sea green and gold highlights. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing. A pleasing example of a popular overdate, a date that is seldom found so fine. Definitely a prize specimen for the serious student of Capped Bust half dollars, or the collector who simply desires top-notch quality. 7,150
1836 O-115. Lettered edge. Rarity-3. AU-55. Lustrous with light toning. 329

Liberty Seated Half Dollars
ENJOY YOURSELF: Coin collecting is a very pleasurable pursuit. The best way to "get involved" is to buy some useful and interesting books on the subject—not price guides or market reports, but books that tell you about coins, how they were made and how they were used.
Our Books for Sale section offers many interesting and worthwhile titles, all priced at a discount!
1846 Tall Date. AU-50. Lightly toned. 295
1856-O AU-53. Lightly toned. 279
1859-S Medium S. VF-35. 195

Delightful Cameo Proof 1866 Half Dollar
1866 Proof-64 (PCGS). Sharply defined with exceptional cameo contrast. A deep cameo Proof for your type collection. 1,950
1868-S AU-53 (NGC). Golden surfaces with amber peripheral toning. 279

Remarkable 1871-CC Half Dollar
Choice Mint State
Incredibly Rare So Fine!
1871-CC MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with somewhat prooflike surfaces. Medium golden and iridescent surfaces, a coin combining incredibly high grade, great rarity in the assigned grade, and a generous measure of eye appeal. A *find* for the Liberty Seated specialist. 65,950
1873 Arrows. AU-55 (ANACS). Light golden surfaces with amber peripheral toning. 595
1874 Arrows. EF-45. Light champagne surfaces. 279
1886 Proof-62 (PCGS). Bright golden gray centers give way to deeper golden iridescence at the rims. One of 886 Proofs of the date produced. A nice coin for the assigned grade. 650

Barber Half Dollars
Lovely Cameo Proof 1893 Half Dollar
1893 Proof-65 (PCGS). An exceptional cameo Proof with vivid lustre on the devices and deeply mirrored fields. Ivory with a faint trace of champagne toning. 4,200
1906 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with full satiny lustre. Very light champagne toning on the reverse. Well struck and very attractive. 1,295

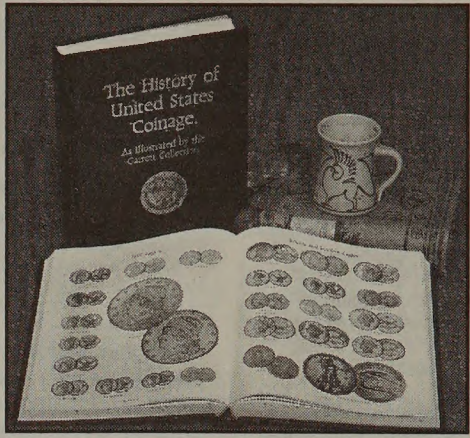
Liberty Walking Half Dollars
Delightful Gem Uncirculated 1916-D 50¢
1916-D MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny and highly lustrous branch mint gem from the first year of the design type. The frosty surfaces are somewhat matte-like in appearance, as often seen for the earliest dates in the series. Definitely a grand start—or addition—to a special Liberty Walking half dollar set! 1,895
All branch mint issues from the first year of the series, 1916, have the mintmark on the obverse below IN GOD WE TRUST. In 1917, the mintmarks are found both on the

Do You Have Your Copy Yet?
The following commentary, unsolicited, is from Karl Moulton, well-known dealer in numismatic books. Karl has always said a lot of nice things about what we do, and we are deeply appreciative. In his latest catalogue we encountered this:

Bowers, Q. David:
History of U.S. Coinage Illustrated by the Garrett Collection, 572 pgs. Hardbound

The only problem with this book is the fact that it is not read anywhere nearly as often as it should be. It contains more interesting, worthwhile, and valuable information about American coinage than has ever been presented anywhere else. It makes the Breen *Encyclopedia* look like a *Redbook*. The contemporary 19th century correspondence, along with the entire Garrett Collection pedigrees, simply add to the information imparted by the many plates, both black & white and color.

With Dave Bowers' forthcoming book about the California Gold Rush and the sinking of the S.S. *Central America*, people



obverse as well as on the reverse. In 1918, the mintmark location was standardized to the reverse, and remained there until the close of the design type in 1947.
1916-D MS-63. Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 595
1917 MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous with gold and sea green peripheral toning. 929
1917 AU-58 (PCGS). Lightly toned. 99
1917-D Mintmark on Obverse. MS-61 (NGC). Light iridescent surfaces. 645

Choice 1917-S with Reverse Mintmark
1917-S Mintmark on Reverse. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with very light champagne toning. Well struck for the issue, typically showing some of the softest strikes in the series. This coin is very attractive for the grade; ideal for inclusion in a Mint State Liberty Walking half dollar set. 1,795

Choice 1918-S Half Dollar
1918-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. An outstanding specimen of a Liberty Walking half dollar that is seldom encountered at this grade level. A very special example for the careful buyer. 2,750
1919-S EF-40 (ANACS). Even silver gray with excellent eye appeal for the grade and no abuse wrought by circulation or attempted improvement. A choice piece. 739

Important 1921 Half Dollar
Lowest Philadelphia Mintage
1921 AU-55 (PCGS). This wonderful half dollar has nearly complete silvery white lustre with pleasing surfaces. A key date and always in demand in high quality circulated grades. 3,140

Lustrous 1927-S 50¢
1927-S MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny delight with intense cartwheel lustre and a nuance of pale golden toning. Only a hint of striking weakness is present at Liberty's head and hand, otherwise the strike is strong. A pleasing coin for the Liberty Walking half dollar enthusiast. 3,195

Gem Uncirculated 1933-S 50¢
1933-S MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous and satiny with a blush of pale champagne toning. A popular and elusive branch mint issue, especially so at the gem level. Sure to please! 3,250
1934 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 359
1934-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 895
1934-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 395
1935 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 529

Gem Proof 1936 Half Dollar (PCGS)
1936 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Remarkable beauty and quality. The first and rarest Proof issue in the Liberty Walking half dollar series 3,695

Choice Proof 1936 Half Dollar
1936 Proof-64 (PCGS). Mirrored fields and lightly frosted motifs. Splashes of gold and rose iridescence grace both sides. 1,995
1936 MS-66 (NGC). Lightly toned. 249
1936-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 775
1937 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 179

Impressive Gem Mint State 1937-D 50¢
None Certified Finer by PCGS
1937-D MS-67 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and highly lustrous. Sharply struck. A frosty and impressive gem, a coin that represents the ultimate plateau of quality for the date; PCGS has not certified an example of the date in a finer grade! We expect many calls for this superb coin, but, unfortunately, only the very first caller will enjoy the distinct pleasure and pride of adding this beautiful coin to his or her collection. 3,750
PCGS Population: 20; none finer.

will greatly enjoy having this book as a companion guide due to the many territorial issues which were contained in the Garrett Collection. If you don't already have this book, do yourself a favor and get a copy now.
Editor's comment:

Thanks again.
This particular book has an interesting history. We wrote it for The Johns Hopkins University, and it was published in 1979. The folks at the University contemplated the plan for the book, advised that they had some experience with selling references in various series (but not coins), and estimated that in ten years the sales would total 1,000 copies.

Well, if I remember correctly, the first edition, which I think was at least *several thousand* copies, sold out in a matter of weeks! Now, in 2001, the book is in its fourth or fifth printing, or perhaps even beyond that—I haven't kept track. The number of copies sold challenges the 20,000 mark!

1938 Proof-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 795
1938 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant white surfaces with golden highlights. 495
1938 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 275
1938-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant white with excellent lustre. This issue has the third lowest mintage in the series, under half a million pieces! A rarity among Liberty Walking halves and an exceptional specimen at that. 1,350
1938-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 925
1938-D MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces. Very attractive. 495
1938-D VF-35. 99
1939 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 209
1939-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1940 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1940-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant white surfaces. 345
1941 Proof-66 (PCGS). Delightful quality with deep mirrored fields. A trace of toning is visible at lower borders. 575.
1941 MS-66. Brilliant. 189
1941 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 189
1941 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 99
1941-D MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 119
1941-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 119
1942 Proof-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 899
1942 Proof-65. Brilliant. 395
1942 MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant and fully lustrous. 639
1942 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 189
1942 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant centers with light golden peripheral toning. 95
1942 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 95
1942 MS-65. Brilliant. 95
1942 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1942 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 45
1942-D MS-65 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 179
1942-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 545
1943 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 189
1943 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 95
1943 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 95
1943 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant white surfaces. 49
1943 MS-63. Brilliant. 45
1943 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 45
1943-D MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant white surfaces. 695
1943-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 189
1943-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant with smooth lustre and splendiferous eye appeal. 799
1943-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 799
1943-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 329
Enjoy Liberty Walking half dollars? Collecting them is a pleasure when you buy from Bowers and Merena Galleries. We look "beyond the grading number" and acquire coins that are visually appealing and among the finest in their grade categories. It is no wonder that for years, indeed *decades*, we have helped to form some of the finest Liberty Walking half dollar collections ever assembled.
1944 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1944 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 45
1944-D MS-66. Brilliant. 189
1944-D MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 189
1944-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 109
1945 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 189
1945 MS-65 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with light golden peripheral toning. 95
1945 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 95
1945-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 189
Now it seems to us that we have the nicest *quality* inventory of Liberty Walking half dollars anywhere in the country. If you like "high-end" pieces, you've come to the right place. And, once you see the quality we deliver, our prices will seem like bargains!
1945-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 95
1945-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49
1946 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 495
1946 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 129
1946 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129

1946-D MS-66. Brilliant.	189
1946-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	95
1946-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	119
1947 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant.	375
1947 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	375
1947 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant.	175
1947-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with a blush of translucent toning.	529
1947-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with golden peripheral toning.	99

Franklin Half Dollars

1948 MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant centers with a halo of gold at the rims.	169
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Lovely 1949-D Franklin 50¢ with FBL

1949-D MS-65 FBL (NGC). Brilliant with a trace of very light amber toning. A sharply struck gem with full definition on the reverse. This issue is almost never encountered with Full Bell Lines, an indication of the very sharp strike. 2,350

1949-D MS-64 FBL (ANACS). Mostly brilliant with a hint of light golden toning. Oh so close to MS-65, but oh so far away in price! 285

DISCOVER BOWERS AND MERENA: If you like QUALITY coins, as we do, and you want excellent VALUE for your money, discover Bowers and Merena Galleries by placing a trial order today. Do this, and you'll be a client for many years. In fact, some of our clients have been with us since we started our business in 1953! (The number gets smaller each year, due to the human predicament of not being able to live forever!)

1951 Proof-67 (NGC). Brilliant white with immaculate fields. 1,095

1952 MS-65 FBL (ANACS). Brilliant with just a blush of rose near the base of the obverse. 495

1954-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant. 219

1954-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant. 219

1954-D MS-65. Brilliant. 149

1954-S MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant. 450

1954-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 49

1956 Type II. Proof-68 Deep Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant with heavily frosted devices. We have just purchased a small group (amazing!) of this particular variety, each one a treat to the eye. Purchase one for 679

1956 Type II. Proof-68 Cameo (NGC). Frosty white devices with full contrast against immaculate fields. 295

1956 Type II. Proof-68 Cameo (PCGS). Heavily frosted devices offset from reflective fields. 295

1956 Type II. Proof-67 Deep Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. 379

1956 MS-66 (NGC). Lustrous with light iridescent colors. 99

1957 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 37

1957 MS-65 (ANACS). Brilliant. 45

1957 MS-65 (NGC). Light iridescent surfaces. 45

1957 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 45

1957-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant. 195

1958-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant. 195

While we have a great stock of Franklin half dollars, it will help you and also help us if you have second choices in mind when you telephone, fax, or mail your order.

1959-D MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 159

1959-D MS-64 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant. Reviewing our beautiful inventory of Franklin half dollars prompts us to recall the days of the 1950s when there was little interest in collecting such pieces, and we did not stock them singly. In fact, we had a general policy—with just a few exceptions—not to stock any United States coins dated after 1940!

Today this seems rather silly, but back then such pieces played to a small market and had relatively little premium value. Now, competition to buy choice Franklin half dollars is fierce, and it takes a great deal of effort for us to maintain our inventory. 49

1959-D MS-63. Brilliant. 12

QUALITY: The Bowers and Merena difference! For over 45 years, since our founding in 1953, we have been supplying choice, rare, and interesting coins, tokens, medals, and paper money to discriminating collectors, dealers, and museums. If quality is important to you, you've come to the right place. Let us help you build a fine collection combining excellent quality and value for the price paid.

1960-D MS-65 FBL (PCGS). Brilliant and fully lustrous. One of the scarcest dates in the whole series with full bell lines; PCGS has graded none higher. 1,250

1961 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169

1961-D MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 395

1961-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of gold at the rims. 395

1961-D MS-63. Brilliant. 12

1962 Proof-68 Deep Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. 975

1962 Proof-68 (NGC). Brilliant. 79

1962 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 245

1962 MS-63. Brilliant. 12

1962-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with gold peripheral toning. 350

1962-D MS-64. Brilliant. 25

1962-D MS-63. Brilliant. 12

Our stock of Franklin half dollars varies from just one or two of each variety to scads of them, this latter situation being true for the 1962-D.

1963 Proof-67 Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. 99

1963 Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 32

1963 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 65

1963 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 65

1963 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 19

1963 MS-63. Brilliant. 12

1963-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 79

1963-D MS-65 (PCGS). Light golden toning. 79

1963-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 19

1963-D MS-63. Brilliant. 12

Kennedy Half Dollar

1964-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	34
1969-S Proof-68 Cameo (PCGS).	39



SILVER DOLLARS

Draped Bust Dollars

1799 Bowers-Borckardt-163, Bolender-10. F-15

(PCGS). Pale rose-gray with deeper highlights at the rims. A marvelous coin for the assigned grade, with minimum marks and maximum visual appeal. Don't miss out! 1,195

1802 BB-241, B-6. F-12 (NGC). Light steel gray with some deeper highlights. An attractive coin for the grade. 1,195

Liberty Seated Dollars

Choice Uncirculated 1860-O Dollar

1860-O MS-63 (PCGS). Pale golden surfaces display strong lustre and a minimum of marks for the assigned grade. Decidedly choice for the grade, and worthy of serious consideration as such. 3,550

Cameo Proof 1870 Dollar

1870 Proof-63 (PCGS). Deeply mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices create an exceptional cameo appearance, commonly called "black and white." 2,995

Uncirculated 1872 Liberty Seated \$1

1872 MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous pale golden surfaces. Choice for the grade, with no marks of any consequence present. The variety with the bases of date numerals in the rock above the existing date. 1,995

Morgan Silver Dollars

Collecting Suggestions and Strategy (from QDB)

A very effective way to build a beautiful collection of Morgan dollars, consisting of the nearly 100 different dates and mintmarks in the series, is as follows:

1. Select a pricing point, say \$300 per coin (or \$100, or \$1,000—this is your call).

2. Purchase one of each different MS-65 coin you can purchase for \$300 or less. Some will be a lot less, while others will challenge the \$300 mark. Make up a "want list" for the ones that theoretically cost \$300 or less in MS-65 grade, and keep it on hand to work with.

3. Now, from the coins that you did not purchase as per No. 2 above or did not add to your want list, run through the series again, and make a list of all that cost \$300 or less in MS-64 grade. Buy what you can and make a want list for others.

4. Now, deleting the items from Nos. 2 and 3 above, make a list of the remaining coins that you can buy in MS-63 grade for \$300 or less. By this time, you will have on your list well over half of the different varieties in the set—all in choice to gem Mint State!

5. Now that the easier ones are past, make a list of the remaining pieces that you can buy in MS-60 to MS-62 grade for \$300 or less. You will be nearly at the finish line!

6. Now, make a list of the "toughies" that remain—such as the 1889-CC, 1893-S, and a few others, and one-by-one, consulting market listings, make up a want list as to the grade you want—perhaps VF for the 1893-S, or whatever, realizing that some of the key remaining issues will cost you more than \$300 each.

Do not be in a hurry. Getting there is half the fun! Buy carefully and slowly. Cherry-pick for quality along the way. I suggest buying the MS-65 and MS-64 coins first, as in this way you will have a very impressive display nearly at the outset, providing a basis for your later acquisitions at leisure.

1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant with full reflective lustre and outstanding eye appeal. As a gem specimen of a unique type, this coin belongs in an advanced type collection of high-quality specimens. 1,475

1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 319

Gem 1878 "7 over 8 Tailfeathers"

1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Weak. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Traditionally called "7 over 8 tailfeathers," but the nomenclature has been changed in recent times as, typically, a few earlier tailfeathers can be seen peeking out from beneath

the final 7. An interesting variety with a fascinating story behind it! 1,350

1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-65 (PCGS).

"Weak" definition of tailfeathers, as struck. Brilliant. 1,350

1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 169

1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878 (as normally seen). MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,495

1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878 (as normally seen). MS-64 DMPL (NGC). Brilliant

with deep prooflike contrast and frosted devices. A very difficult date in DMPL and even more difficult to find without heavy bagmarking. Choice for the grade. 795

1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 215

1878 7 Tailfeathers. Reverse of 1878. MS-62. Brilliant. 65

1878-S MS-66 (NGC). Attractive gold and orange peripheral toning frames brilliant centers with a full cartwheel. 1,050

1878-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,050

1878-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with gorgeous frosty devices set off from immaculate reflective fields. 1,050

1878-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 44

Gorgeous Proof 1879 Dollar

Low Mintage Rarity

1879 Proof-63 (PCGS). Gorgeous iridescent toning. Very difficult to find so choice! A low-mintage issue in Proof format, compared to the millions of circulation strikes. Today, the market price of Proof Morgan dollars is quite low, in our opinion. It is an interesting challenge to build a date set. Perhaps this beautiful coin will furnish a beginning. 1,675

1879 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,075

1879 MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty and fully brilliant with outstanding aesthetic appeal. Far scarcer than many Morgan dollars in gem quality. 1,075

1879-S MS-67 Reverse of 1879 (as normally seen) (NGC). Brilliant. 879

1879-S MS-67 Reverse of 1879. (PCGS). Brilliant. 879

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-66 PL (NGC). Superb frosty devices. The obverse is blast white and the reverse has lovely gold and rose peripheral toning. 395

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 239

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 239

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 239

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-65 DPL (NGC). Brilliant. 460

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-65. Brilliant. 97

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 97

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 46

1879-S Reverse of 1879. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 46

1880/9-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199

1880-O MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and brilliant, a satiny example of a New Orleans Mint issue that is quite scarce in Mint State grades. 1,249

1880-S MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. 629

1880-S MS-66 DPL (NGC). Full cameo contrast with just a whisper of peripheral toning. 1,395

1880-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 239

1880-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 239

1880-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant obverse with a half moon of rainbow toning on the reverse. 239

1880-S MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant. 450

1880-S MS-65 PL (NGC). Brilliant. 249

1880-S MS-65 PL (PCGS). Light amber peripherals. 249

1880-S MS-65. Brilliant. 96

1880-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 96

1880-S MS-64 PL (PCGS). Brilliant. 89

1880-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. One of the more popular varieties in the series. 45

1880-S MS-63. Brilliant. 33

Lovely Proof 1881 \$1

1881 Proof-63 (PCGS). Even pale gold with full reflectivity and great eye appeal for the assigned grade. This piece would liven up any collection of Morgan dollars or would be a magnificent representation of the design in a type set. 1,995

1881-CC MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with just a whisper of gold highlights. 1,250

1881-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 675

Gem 1881-O Morgan Dollar

1881-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. This issue is seldom encountered in gem quality. 1,895

1881-S MS-67 PL (NGC). An exceptionally high-grade example of this exceedingly popular mintmark. 945

1881-S MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. A superb example, far above average in numerical grade. The 1881-S is nearly always seen sharply struck, this specimen adhering to the rule. Thus, the combination of high grade, sharp strike, and nice eye appeal makes this an ideal candidate for type set purposes. 629

1881-S MS-66 PL (NGC). Brilliant. 319

1881-S MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 239

1881-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 239

1881-S MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant. 525

1881-S MS-65 PL (NGC). Brilliant. 195

The 1881-S is the most available of the early Morgan dollar varieties in terms of sharply struck, high-grade Mint State coins. We always try to have a nice supply on hand. If you have a friend who might be interested in Morgan dollars, consider buying an 1881-S as a gift. The recipient will surely be grateful and quite impressed!

1881-S MS-65 PL (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty devices. 195

1881-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 96

1881-S MS-64 PL (PCGS). Brilliant with hints of gold peripheral toning. 89

1881-S MS-64. Brilliant. 45

1881-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. This is the Morgan dollar for all seasons. 45

1881-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with light amber peripheral toning. 45

1881-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 33

1881-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 33

1882 MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant. 575

1882 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 59

Frosty PL 1882-CC \$1

1882-CC MS-66 PL (PCGS). Impressive full lustre and white frosty devices. This coin was likely a very early strike and was luckily well preserved. Choice and appealing. 1,795

1882-CC MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant with full cartwheel and full mint frost on the devices. A beautiful specimen. 1,295

1882-CC MS-66 (NGC). Light rainbow iridescence on obverse. 1,295

1882-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 439

Lovely Gem Mint State 1882-O \$1

MS-65 DMPL

1882-O MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Fully brilliant silver gray surfaces with perhaps a dusting of pale gold at the centers. A date that is seldom found so fine; in fact, PCGS has only graded one example of the date at a higher grade. Truly one of the finest examples of the date extant, and almost certain to sell quickly. Will your call be the first inquiry about this beauty? Please, act quickly to capture this winner for your Morgan dollar collection. 5,750

1882-O MS-65 PL (PCGS). A lovely cameo example. 995

1882-O MS-63 PL (PCGS). Brilliant. 99

1882-O MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 39

1882-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 239

1882-S MS-65. Brilliant. 97

1882-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 97

1882-S MS-64. Brilliant. 46

1882-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 46

Superb Gem 1883 Dollar

1883 MS-67 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and fully frosty with brilliant white surfaces. Quite scarce in high quality. Just 33 examples have been certified with only two finer MS-68 coins. A very low population among Morgan dollars. 2,650

MORGAN DOLLARS! Isn't it wonderful that the Treasury Department stored huge quantities of 1878-1921 Morgan dollars and released them in the 1960s? Otherwise, such coins would be exceedingly expensive (for comparisons, just check the prices for Mint State Liberty Seated half dollars or Barber half dollars from the 1870s onward).

As it is, at current market prices you can build the majority of a set of about 100 different mintmarks for less than a few hundred dollars per coin, sometimes for less than \$100 per coin, and sometimes for even less than \$50! And, these prices are for attractive Mint State examples!

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LITTLE MYSTERIES THAT NEED SOLVING...

(continued from page 1)

ever do acquire a Keitteridge-Kitteridge token I will really appreciate its history and background.

Rare Coin Dealers

All Civil War token roads lead to Cincinnati, or at least a lot of them do. This city, more than any other, was a center for issuing these pieces. Several engravers and shops contributed to the output, the most prolific being William K. Lanphear and James Stanton.

The other day, while looking through the 1860 edition of *Williams' Cincinnati Directory*, I came upon this little advertisement "hidden" on page 480:

W.K. Lanphear & Co.'s STENCIL ROOMS, No. 102 West Fourth Street, second story. Marking plates cut for 5 cents per letter. Old coins bought and sold.

The remarkable thing about this is that I learned that Lanphear was a *rare coin dealer*! So far as I know, this has not been noticed before in a modern numismatic publication (of course, as soon as I print this, someone will call my attention that so-and-so published it in 1966, in which instance I will print a correction in the future).

Several other issuers of Civil War tokens were also rare coin dealers, this usually in addition to other occupations. Robert Downing, of Cincinnati, was a professional numismatist, although of checkered reputation. Joseph Zanone, Cincinnati proprietor of an ice cream parlor and confectionery store, was an active collector and is well known to numismatic bibliophiles, but his name was misspelled, intentionally or otherwise, as *Zanoni* in coin-collecting circles. Another Cincinnati, J.A. Hughes, was a numismatist and issued tokens—including some tantalizingly rare numismatic tidbits in *silver*. I know very little about Hughes—he is sort of a mystery man.

In New York City, William Bridgens, well known die cutter and perhaps the most artistic issuer of Civil War tokens in that city (or, perhaps Louis Roloff was), advertised to buy and sell rare coins. In Oswego, New York, M.L. Marshall issued many tokens with an inscription including FISHING TACKLE AND RARE COIN.

In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, S.H. Zahm proclaimed himself as a dealer in COINS,

TOKENS MEDALS &c. Present-day collector John R. Esbach has prepared a beautiful display of Zahm's tokens (known to exist in three different metals) surrounded with printed material relating to his activities.

"Cincinnati" Mysteries

As so many tokens were made in Cincinnati, it has been popular practice to assign "maverick" tokens to that location. Such Cincinnati token issuers as Lanphear and Stanton made pieces for many different merchants in Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia (not many there), Ohio, Pennsylvania, and a few other states. While

most tokens bear the name of the town of issue and sometimes the state, there are some that have no indication. These have been lumped under "Cincinnati," but are probably from other places—as the businesses have not been found in contemporary Cincinnati directories. On the other hand, some may be from Cincinnati, but we haven't encountered mention of them there.

So.... Here are some mystery issuers that are probably from some other places. If you have any town directories of 1862-3, or old newspapers, from the states mentioned above, perhaps you can track some of them down. Of course "Hill," the barber, may be too unspecific to identify. On the other hand, most other names are distinctive.

W. Alenburg issued a token advertising MEAT STORE at 622 Central Avenue. Cincinnati has a Central Avenue, but no one named Alenburg has been found to have been located there. The other side of his token has a Masonic emblem, indicating he was probably a Mason. Does there exist a national directory of Masons of the 1862-3 years?

F.M. Ashton was a jeweler and issued a metal token which was used as a watch check. He, too, has not been found in any *Cincinnati* listing.

W. Baker & Co. of Walnut Hills is listed under Cincinnati, and Cincinnati does have a Walnut Hills. But, other places also have such a street or district. Any help?

J. Campbell issued a token announcing he was a GROCER & PROVISION DEALER at 481 John Street. But in what city? New York is not a possibility, although John Street is prominent there—simply because New York City had its own coterie of token makers, and there was no market there for tokens made in far-off Cincinnati. Campbell's token was made by Stanton.

City Hosiery Store at 12 West 5th Street sounds like a Cincinnati address, and the tokens were made by Stanton, but no such listing has been found.

Continental Hotel. Perhaps too generic of a name to pinpoint.

Crittenden Shades. Probably a saloon or wine depot, as "shades" was a term for a wine cellar. Thus, "Crittenden" is the name to search for, perhaps the operator of such an establishment.

J.M. Daggett, Bates House. Probably a hotel and its proprietor or at least a tenant. Any ideas?

Fifth Street Garden. Probably a coffee house or beer garden.

Fisler & Chance. Purveyor of "Arctic" soda water. Steve Tanenbaum believes this issuer may have been from Kentucky, but no evidence has been found. Fisler is an unusual surname.

John Frank. Issued tokens redeemable in pints, quarts, etc., of milk and was probably in the dairy business.

Frost's Medicine. Probably issued by a pharmacist or doctor. Perhaps too generic to attribute unless someone finds an old bottle of the stuff with the label still intact (offer: \$50 for the first such found).

Galway Smith & Co. Coal dealer. No comma after Galway on the token, so Galway may be a first name. Who knows? Token lists alphabetize it under "G," indicating Galway, Smith. But, they can be wrong—as, for example, the "Wine Steiner" token of Cincinnati is listed under "W" when it should be listed under S; George Steiner operated a "wine house," according to directories.

W. Gentsch operated a BEER SALOON at 393 Vine Street. Sounds like a Cincinnati token—what with a German name, beer, and Vine Street—but no listing has been found.

J. Hayes & Bro. Issued a token redeemable for 5 cents. A saloon?

Hill issued tokens redeemable for ONE SHAVE, another for ONE HAIRCUT, and another for \$5.00 (a large amount for a shave and/or a haircut, which, per the phrase, should cost two bits).

B. Hintrick & C. Glaser were at 636 and 638 Elm Street. But what did they do? And where?

Gilbert B. Hotchkiss issued a token good for a pint of milk. Perhaps someone should get on the Internet and see if a Hotchkiss genealogy would yield clues.

P. Hughes issued a token GOOD FOR ONE 5 CENT LOAF OF BREAD. There are a few "P. Hughes" listings in Cincinnati, but

none as a baker or grocer.

J. Katzenstein seems to have been a jeweler or watchmaker.

Jacob Knauber advertised as a BUTCHER on his token.

H. Kreber was a GROCER on COLUMBIA BET. ROWE & MILL. Aha! Here is a possibility for someone *without* directory. Is there a Columbia street or avenue in town, with a stretch between Rowe and Mill?

Jacob Krick. That's it. The token, made by John Stanton, tells nothing else.

J.F. Larwell seems to have been a jeweler or watchmaker.

M. Lindermann. Check maker at the corner of Elm and Henry streets. Our Cincinnati directory lists a long Elm Street and a short Henry Street, but ne'er the twain do meet.

R.T. Markham, John's Saloon. That's all we know.

Merchants Hotel. Probably too generic to identify.

S.B. Monarch. BAR.

P. Panzer. Mystery man.

Philip. Too generic.

H. Ransick. GOOD FOR ONE LOAF. A good genealogical checking possibility due to the rarity of the surname.

Elis Rouse's Hair Preservative. Metropolitan Shaving Saloon. Same offer for first labeled bottle as given under Frost's Medicine.

I.X.L. Dairy. Lot Scott. I.X.L. ("I excel") was a cute trade name in the 19th century, an early pun similar to the Dew Drop Inn name of the 1930s.

Wm. E. Sinn. "Who he?" as Harold Ross might have said.

Waldo & Brandon's Emporium. Sounds impressive, but where was it?

H. Wind. Another question mark.

Wright. Too generic to call.

H.B. Xelar. WINE & BEER SALOON. Seems to have been a friend of Joseph Zanone, J.A. Hughes, and, who knows, Thomas Cleneay, for reasons beyond the already wandering scope of this article. However, he has not been found in any Cincinnati directory.

L. Young. Possibly too generic to call, in absence of any trade listing. In Cincinnati an L. Young was a sheet metal worker who was employed at 70 East Front Street, but he does not seem to be a likely token issuer.

That's all (and enough!) for now.

1883-CC MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and frosty. ..	825
1883-CC MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	825
1883-CC MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant.	725
1883-CC MS-65 PL (PCGS). Brilliant.	425
1883-CC MS-65. Brilliant.	325
1883-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant.	109
1883-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	319
1883-O MS-65. Brilliant.	99
1883-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	99
1883-O MS-64. Brilliant.	46
1883-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant.	46
1883-O MS-63. Brilliant.	33

Choice and Lustrous 1883-S Dollar Highly Important Rarity

1883-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with light reflectivity and great lustre. This is one of the scarce dates among Morgan dollars, a rarity in choice or gem Mint State.	5,250
1883-S AU-53 (NGC). Brilliant with nearly complete silver lustre.	199
1884 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant with full cartwheel lustre.	995
TELL A FRIEND about Bowers and Merena Galleries. Share with them the enjoyment you have experienced—the pleasure of doing business with a long-established firm that is well known for delivering quality coins at reasonable prices, accompanied by good service. If you would like us to send a complimentary copy of one of our catalogues to a collecting acquaintance, just give us the name and address and we will do so.	995
1884 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	995
1884 MS-66 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with a whisper of blue and gold on the obverse.	995
1884-CC MS-66 PL (NGC). Frosty white devices and reflective cartwheel lustre.	1,395
1884-CC MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	895
1884-CC MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant. A gorgeous coin, quite resembling a Proof, which will be a centerpiece in your collection.	750
1884-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with a hint of attractive rainbow toning.	325
1884-O MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant.	299
1884-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	299

1884-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with a whisper of rainbow toning between 6:00 and 7:00.	299
1884-O MS-65 DPL (NGC). Light peripheral roll toning and heavily frosted devices.	735
1884-O MS-65. Brilliant.	96
1884-O MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant.	96
1884-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	96
1884-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of yellow at the rims.	96
1884-O MS-64. Brilliant.	45
1884-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant.	45
1884-O MS-63. Brilliant.	33
1884-O MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. A nice introductory coin to illustrate the New Orleans Mint.	33
1884-S AU-55 (PCGS). Brilliant.	575
1884-S AU-53 (NGC). Brilliant.	395
1885 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant white surfaces. A delightful example with frosty lustre.	285
1885 MS-65. Brilliant.	99
1885 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant.	99
1885 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	99
ASK! Ask Gail Watson or Debbie McDonald about the Bowers and Merena Morgan Dollar Society. We offer you a convenient way to build a beautiful set of Morgan dollars on a coin by coin, month by month basis. Check it out, and sign up today. When you "sign up" you are not under any continuing obligation, as you can discontinue membership at any time. In fact, we are never content to rest on our laurels, and each new shipment to you has to be excellent. Perhaps our passion for quality is why we have many clients who have been buying from us for 45 years or more (we started business in 1953).	99
1885 MS-64 PL (PCGS). Brilliant.	99
1885 MS-64. Brilliant.	46
1885 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant.	46
1885 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant.	46
1885 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of blue and gold at the rims.	46
1885 MS-63 DMPL (PCGS). Brilliant.	89
1885-CC MS-65 PL (PCGS). Fully brilliant and sharply struck with cameo contrast.	925
1885-CC MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty silver lustre.	795
1885-O MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant with impressive	

cartwheel lustre and frosty devices.	1,350
1885-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	269
1885-O MS-65. Brilliant.	96
1885-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	96
1885-O MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant.	45
1885-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant.	45
1885-O MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous golden surfaces.	45
1885-O MS-63. Brilliant.	33

Lustrous Gem Mint State 1885-S \$1

1885-S MS-65 (PCGS). Mainly brilliant and highly lustrous, with just a nuance of pale champagne toning. A splendid representative example of a date that is seldom found finer than the present specimen, and desirable for just that reason. Add this beautiful Morgan dollar to your collection right now!	2,250
1886 MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. Superb!	795
1886 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant.	239
1886 MS-65. Brilliant.	96
1886 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant.	96
1886 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	96
1886 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant.	45
1886 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. Our listing is sufficiently comprehensive that it is a pleasant and easy experience to order a dozen or two dozen or three dozen different inexpensive Morgan dollars, all in beautiful Mint State, and form the nucleus of a specialized collection. When our package arrives in your mailbox you will be delighted at the quality you gaze upon. We guarantee it! Morgan dollars are fun to collect, and our inventory of choice pieces gives you one of the finest selections you will ever see.	45

Mint State 1886-O Rarity

1886-O MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with a hint of golden toning. One of the harder-to-find Morgan dollars at this grade level. You'll like this specimen.	3,250
1886-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with light amber peripheral toning.	565
1886-S MS-63 DPL (NGC). Brilliant centers with light peripheral toning. Somewhat scarce so select.	1,350

Lustrous 1887/6 Overdate \$1

1887/6 MS-64 PL (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous, with reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs. Just a whisper of pale rose iridescence is noted. Underlying 6 plainly visible under low magnification. A decidedly choice example of the date and grade.	1,695
1887 MS-65. Brilliant.	96
1887 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant.	96
1887 MS-64 PL (PCGS). Brilliant.	96
1887 MS-64. Brilliant.	45
1887 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. We recently bought a hoardlet of certified 1887 dollars, all graded by PCGS. Have us send one to you for.	45
1887 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant.	33

Gem 1887-O Dollar

1887-O MS-65 (PCGS). This lovely example is sharply struck with fully brilliant lustre and outstanding aesthetic appeal. One of the more difficult to find Morgan dollars at the MS-65 level, a connoisseur's coin.

"Great" 1887-S Dollar

1887-S MS-65 (PCGS). Well struck with lovely cartwheel lustre. A truly great coin, combining high numerical grade with sharp strike and excellent eye appeal—an "everything I've ever wanted" coin!	4,150
1888 MS-64. Brilliant.	49
1888 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant.	49
1888 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant with light gold peripheral toning.	49
1888 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant.	49
1888-O MS-65 PL (NGC). A lovely example with fully brilliant lustre on the devices.	745
1888-O MS-65. Brilliant.	475

Prooflike 1888-S Morgan Dollar Among Finest Seen

1888-S MS-65 PL (PCGS). Brilliant. This is an exceptional gem example with outstanding contrast. The devices are fully lustrous and sharply defined.

Because You Asked

We invite readers to submit questions relating to American numismatics. Those deemed to be of general interest will be answered in this column by our editor, Q. David Bowers.

G.L. ASKS: I have been a VERY satisfied customer of your company for the last three years. The quality of your inventory and the amazing amount of information you supply me as a customer is ... in a word ... astounding! I read every copy of *The Coin Collector* and *Rare Coin Review* from cover to cover and can't wait until the next issue. I would love to see you address the subject of selling coins via television shopping networks, you must have an opinion.

I am completely disappointed by the overall quality and selling prices by the resident "experts" used to sell questionable products. I have been so frustrated by incorrect facts regarding the rarity and historical information by these "experts," I find myself calling the shows to correct them or just change the channel out of embarrassment because these characters are representatives of the coin collecting community I love!

If people could know about companies with integrity and quality like yours, the shopping networks would be out of business in a heartbeat. It seems like these "experts" are trying to recover from bad investments and pass the loss on to the uneducated consumer. I could be wrong and this is just my opinion. I would like to propose that you go into the television production arena. Start out with a half hour cable show about the hobby, with an emphasis on your books and inventory. Before you know it the general public is educated and you make a few bucks selling great coins and supplies at realistic prices, we all win!! What do you think? Well even if you think my idea is ludicrous ... keep up the exceptional job your company is doing and on second thought ... I have gotten used to buying the coins I want when I want them.

CC ANSWERS: What to do with misleading mass-media coin offers is always a problem. The basis is that television is such an expensive medium that the shopping programs have to have huge markups compared to a regular coin company. Thus, while we can buy something for \$100 and sell it for \$130 and cover all expenses and yield a dollar or two of profit, or even buy something for \$100 and sell it for \$110, a TV show might have to sell it for \$200 to \$300 to make a few dollars.

The shows I have seen seem to be selling worthwhile, numismatically-desirable coins, but at prices that are far higher than what a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild, for example, might charge. Thus, there is no deception in the quality of the product (except that such words as "choice" and "gem" are used with reckless abandon, for

what might be what collectors do not consider gems in the technical sense). The problem is with the price.

Such television show sales people could probably point to the jewelry business and correctly point out that if a gold ring of a certain standard quality has the imprint of a Fifth Avenue jeweler it might be priced much more than a local jeweler in Podunk might charge.

Looking at the positive side, such television offers may serve to introduce newcomers to the hobby, after which if the buyers become aware, they will learn about established rare coin dealers and make their future purchases more intelligently.

In addition to sharing your nice words with our staff, I'll send a copy to Ed Rochette at the American Numismatic Association, as he is an "idea man" about promoting the hobby on an educational basis. I do know that the Discovery Channel and the History Channel have each run, or plan to run, the best part of 10 hours of coverage on the *S.S. Central America* (some of this has already aired) as people are so fascinated about it. I think a program, "Collecting Coins: Let's Get Involved," or whatever, might be a good idea. One thing about coins is that they are basically interesting.

...

L.S. ASKS: As a newcomer to silver dollar collecting, I am puzzled about the term, "Reverse of 1878" and also "Reverse of 1879." What do these mean, and can a lay person such as I tell the difference? Should I collect each variety if given a choice?

CC ANSWERS: The "Reverse of 1878" nomenclature refers to the reverse style, seen on certain (but hardly all) Morgan varieties 1878-1880, with seven tail feathers, flat or concave eagle breast, and with the top arrow feather parallel to the shaft, the last being a quick point of reference—no magnifying glass needed!

The varieties known with the Reverse of 1878 are: 1878 (some; plentiful), 1878-CC (all), 1879-S (only a few; Walter Breen estimated fewer than 1% of the total; the Redfield Hoard yielded most of the known supply, Mint State), and 1880-CC (some, perhaps 10% to 20% of the mintage).

The "Reverse of 1879" nomenclature refers to the reverse style with 7 tailfeathers and with the top feather slanted. The varieties known with the Reverse of 1879 are: 1879 (all), 1879-CC (all), 1879-S (some; plentiful), 1880 (all), 1880-CC (some; plentiful), 1880-O (all), 1880-S (all), and all later issues through 1904, with several minor variations being made along the way.

Notable 1891-CC Dollar

Attractive mirrored fields very nearly qualify this example as Deep Mirror Prooflike. A treat for the connoisseur. 4,950
1889 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 329
1889 MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). Mirrored fields with nice frosty devices. This is a lovely cameo example. 635
1889-CC G-6 (NGC). Attractive. 259

Scarce 1890 Deep Mirror Prooflike Dollar
1890 MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). Nice cameo contrast and great lustre. A choice and frosty dollar that would be difficult to locate in finer grade; PCGS has certified only three higher. 1,495
1890-CC MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with light peripheral toning. 935

Handsome Gem 1890-O \$1

1890-O MS-65 (PCGS). Choice for the grade with outstanding eye appeal and lustre and an above-average strike. A worthy specimen for any advanced collection. 2,250

Glittering 1890-O Dollar

1890-O MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). Heavily frosted and very attractive. 1,895
1890-O MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 87
1890-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 975
1890-S MS-63. Brilliant. 99
1890-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 99
1890-S MS-62. Brilliant. 79
1891 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of gold at the rims. 575
1891 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129

so in Mint State. Indeed, Uncirculated examples of this date are seldom seen at any grade level! A classic issue that will undoubtedly draw the attention of many Morgan dollar specialists. Call quickly if this date is on your want list! 14,950

Elusive 1892-S Morgan \$1

1892-S AU-50 (PCGS). A high degree of lustre remains on the surfaces of this lightly circulated key-date Morgan dollar issue. A scattering of faint marks is present—as should be expected for the assigned grade—none of which immediately draw the viewer's eye. Altogether pleasing for the grade. 1,650
1893 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. An exceptional example with frosty lustre and sharp design features. This is the most affordable issue of the year. . 1,395
1893 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber toning at the rims. 910
1893-CC F-12 (NGC). Attractive. 149

Rare Mint State 1893-O Dollar

1893-O MS-60 (ANACS). Brilliant. Very difficult to find at this grade level. 1,675

Desirable 1893-S Dollar

1893-S VF-20 (PCGS). Natural light gray surfaces. 2,375

Pleasing 1893-S Dollar

1893-S F-12 (PCGS). Light gray and attractive. 1,595

Lustrous 1894 Dollar

Choice and Rare

1894 MS-63 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and attractive. This issue is always in demand. We try to keep examples in stock at all times, however, such a goal is not easily accomplished. 3,950
1894 VG-8 (NGC). 299

Pleasing 1894-O Dollar

Choice and Rare

1894-O MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck and fully brilliant with attractive satiny lustre. 3,595
1895-O EF-45 (ANACS). Light golden surfaces. 299
1895-O VF-35 (NGC). Attractive pewter gray surfaces. 239
1895-O G-4 (NGC). 99
1895-S VG-8 (NGC). 189
1896 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 675
1896 MS-65 PL (PCGS). Peripheral amber toning and great eye appeal. 475
1896 MS-62. Brilliant. 27
1896-O AU-53 (NGC). Lustrous light champagne surfaces. 495
1897 MS-66 (NGC). Exceptional satiny lustre and an impeccably detailed strike. A superb specimen. 1,350
1897 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lightly reflective. Readily available in lower grades, but decidedly elusive in the superb gem Mint State preservation offered here. 1,350
1897 MS-63. Brilliant. 35

Scarce 1897-O Morgan Dollar

1897-O MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,795
1898 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and fully struck with immaculate surfaces. Exceptional condition for this Philadelphia issue. 1,095
1898 MS-65 PL (PCGS). Brilliant with only two pieces graded higher by PCGS. 695

Impressive 1898-O \$1

1898-O MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant and bright with lustre. Excellent eye appeal and nearly impossible to improve upon. 1,595

Gem Deep Mirror Prooflike

1898-O Dollar

1898-O MS-66 DMPL (PCGS). Sharply struck with fully brilliant surfaces highlighted by a touch of light gold toning along the borders. Wonderful cameo contrast adds to the aesthetic appeal of this gem. 2,795
1898-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 309
1898-O MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 97
1898-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 97
1898-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 46

Superb 1899 Dollar

1899 MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with great eye appeal—one of the nicest circulation strikes you will ever find. First order gets it for 1,895
1900 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 745
1900 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 56
1900-O/CC MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 625
1900-O/CC MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 395
1900-O MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant with impeccable cartwheel lustre. 535
1900-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with a halo of amber toning at the rims. 139

Gem 1900-S Dollar

1900-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and fully lustrous. A lovely specimen of this issue that will never require upgrade or apology. 1,525
1901 AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 795
1901-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 179

Gem Mint State 1901-S Dollar Semi-Prooflike, we would say

1901-S MS-65 (PCGS). One of our favorite dates, appearing very infrequently in gem quality. Fully brilliant with frosty lustre and very slight cameo contrast. Typical quality for coins that would have been called "semi-prooflike" back in the good old days (1970s for the present cataloguer, Mark Borckardt). 4,250
1901-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 579
1902 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 475

Superb Gem 1902-O Dollar! Where can you find another?

1902-O MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant with very nearly

prooflike surfaces. Perhaps this should have been designated as fully prooflike. Seldom seen in this lofty grade! A prize coin destined for a very special collection of Morgan silver dollars 6,995
1902 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,350
1902-O MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139

Exceptional 1902-S Morgan Dollar

1902-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and attractive. This lovely example is sharply struck and features outstanding satiny lustre. An elusive issue in gem quality, although seen with some frequency in lesser grades. 3,295
1902-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous light golden surfaces. 629
1903 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 679
1903 MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny gem. Attractive cartwheel lustre graces pale golden surfaces. 679
1903 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69

Scarce Near-Gem 1903-S Dollar

Key San Francisco Issue

1903-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant, well struck, and very attractive. A superb specimen of one of the scarcer San Francisco varieties in the series, considerably finer than that normally seen. A beauty! 5,850
The present coin exhibits a double olive on the olive branch, indicative of those struck from dies hubbed with both "old-style" and "new-style" hubs.
1904-O MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 395
1904-O MS-65 PL (NGC). Brilliant centers with light golden peripheral toning. 279
1904-O MS-65. Brilliant. 96
1904-O MS-64. Brilliant. 44
1904-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 44

Choice Mint State 1904-S Dollar

1904-S MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with fully brilliant silver surfaces. 2,250
1921 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 725
1921-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 49

Peace Dollars

Superb 1921 Peace Dollar

High Relief Issue

1921 Peace. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant satiny lustre. One of the very finest specimens we have ever seen or handled. High relief design, as used in this year, but then discontinued, as the sculptured-style relief would not strike up properly at the center. In addition, complaints were received from bank officials that these coins would not "stack" properly. 9,250

Gem Mint State 1921 Peace \$1

Remarkable Quality

1921 Peace. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and beautiful. High-quality 1921 Peace dollars are among the more visually impressive coins in the American series due to their engraving by trained medalist Anthony De Francisci, well versed in the art of high-relief die work so expertly displayed on this coin. 2,795
1921 Peace. MS-64. Fully lustrous with subtle champagne surfaces and great eye appeal. 535
1921 Peace. MS-63. Brilliant. 239
1921 Peace. MS-62. Brilliant. 199
1922 MS-65. Brilliant. 105
1922 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 44
1922-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1923 MS-66. Brilliant. 635
1923 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 635
1923 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 635
1923 MS-65. Brilliant. 105
1923 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 105
1923 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 105
1923 MS-64. Brilliant. 44
1923 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 44
1923 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 44
1923 MS-63. Brilliant. 29
1923-D MS-64. Brilliant. 209
1924-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,095
1925 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 635
1925 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 635
1925 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 105
1925-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 539

Gem 1926 Peace Dollar

1926 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with outstanding frosty lustre. 2,250
1926 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 299
1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 73

Superb 1926-D Silver Dollar

1926-D MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. Seldom seen at this high grade level. A beautiful piece with wonderful eye appeal. 1,950
1926-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 225
1926-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 795
1926-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 159
1927-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant white surfaces with some golden highlights. 699

Impressive 1928 Peace Dollar

1928 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with highly lustrous satiny surfaces. We are always looking for gem quality 1928 Peace dollars, and they are seldom encountered. 3,295
In the 1950s your editor enjoyed looking through 1,000-coin bags in bank reserves in Pennsylvania, this being in the era well before the great Treasury release of 1962-4. Every so often I would find a Mint State 1928 and save it for resale.
1928 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 629
1928 MS-63. 325
1928 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant champagne surfaces. 325

Gem 1928-S Rarity

1928-S MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and highly lustrous with a whisper of gold at the periphery. This is one of the rarest issues in the Peace dollar series when of gem quality. We recommend a quick phone call or email to reserve this example. 22,500
1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,075

1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Champagne surfaces with deep golden toning around the periphery. ... 1,075
1928-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 295
1934 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,050
1934 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,050
1934 MS-64. Brilliant. 239
1934 MS-63. Brilliant. 125
1934-D MS-63. Brilliant. 199
1934-D MS-62 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 119

Mint State 1934-S Peace Dollar Key to the Series

1934-S MS-63 (PCGS). Sharply struck with satiny lustre and light golden surfaces. 2,750

Exceptional 1935 Silver Dollar

1935 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. A superb gem—one of the finest we've ever seen! 1,795
1935 MS-65 (NGC). Light golden peripheral toning. 625
1935 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 625
1935 MS-64. Brilliant. 129
1935-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 459
1935-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 295

Susan B. Anthony Dollars

1980-S Proof-69. Deep Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. 34
1981-S Type I. Proof-69. Deep Cameo (PCGS). Brilliant. 35

Eisenhower Dollars

Incredible 1974-D Ike \$1 Error Struck on 40% Silver Planchet

1974-D Mint Error, 40% Silver Planchet. MS-63 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous with a hint of gold on satiny surfaces. Struck on a 40% silver planchet, as used for certain S-Mint Proofs and Uncirculated issues of the date, instead of a copper-nickel planchet. A major rarity in the Eisenhower dollar series, with perhaps just a dozen or fewer examples currently known. This is about as rare as a modern 20th-century coin gets! Only a few Eisenhower dollar specialists will ever own one 7,995



TRADE DOLLARS

Choice Proof 1874 Trade Dollar

1874 Proof-64 (PCGS). A pleasing Proof with dark pewter and iridescent toning. A wonderful example for your type collection. 3,575

Lovely 1875-S Trade Dollar Choice MS-64 Type I/I

1875-S Type I/I. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and highly lustrous, with just a whisper of pale champagne toning in places. A splendid coin for the grade—over the years, we have handled many examples of the date at a slightly higher grade that were not so impressive as the present piece. One look at this beauty and you will treasure it in your collection for years to come! 3,250

The obverse of Type I trade dollars have the two points of the ribbon with LIBERTY upon it pointing distinctly to the viewer's left, while the reverse of the Type I pieces show a berry below the eagle's left (viewer's right) claw. On the Type II obverse, the ribbon ends point downward, while the reverse of the Type II pieces lacks a berry.

1875-S Type I/I. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous light champagne surfaces. 1,295

Lustrous 1877-S Trade Dollar

1877-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with fully brilliant and frosty lustre. 3,295
1877-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and superbly lustrous with reflective surfaces. Choice for the grade. 1,350

Important 1878-CC Trade Dollar

1878-CC AU-53 (PCGS). Brilliant with most original lustre. A lovely specimen of this very important trade dollar—the rarest by far of the dates and mintmarks struck for circulation. 3,850

Rare 1881 Proof Trade \$1

1881 Proof-63 (PCGS). Lovely frosty devices. Light gray fields with very light peripheral iridescent toning. A splendid specimen of this highly-prized "Proof-only" date, a numismatic classic. 2,495

Amazing Gem Proof 1883 Trade Dollar

1883 Proof-65 (PCGS). An outstanding "black and white" cameo Proof example of the final collectible trade dollar issue. Extremely sharply struck with pristine surfaces. Just 979 examples were minted. 10,950

Chopmarked Trade Dollars

1874-CC EF-40. We just purchased a nice group of these pieces, hand-picked by Gordon Wrubel and selected for having "nicely applied" chopmarks. Word of these got around, and already several are sold. However, as these were purchased just before press time, our selection is still extensive. These are trade

dollars in their finest sense—coins that have been to China and back and which were actually used in trade. 129
1874-CC VF-35. 119
1874-CC VF-30. 109
1874-S AU-55. 279
1874-S AU-50. 199
1874-S VF-35. 99
1875-CC AU-50. 239
1875-CC EF-45. 199
1875-CC VF-35. 169
1875-S AU-53. 199
1875-S EF-45. 139
1875-S EF-40. 119
1876-S EF-45. 139
1876-S EF-40. 119
1876-S VF-30. 99
1877-S EF-45. 139
1877-S VF-35. 99

"Opium Dollars"

1876-S VG-10. Looped at top of obverse. Recessed area inside for placing a photograph, though none is present. Hinge is a trifle loose but in good working order and opens easily. Some digs present near top of reverse at hinge. A very nice quality box dollar with good workmanship. 229
1878-S EF-40. Cleaned. Large "H" hand engraved on obverse externally. Hinge and lid a trifle loose but closes squarely. Probably not the work of one of the large scale manufacturers of box dollars, as the internal abrading appears hand done inside of lathe-worked. Sharp and an interesting piece. 159



U.S. GOLD COINS

Beautiful 1849 Gold Dollar

1849 Open Wreath, Small Head, With L. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with satiny, slightly reflective yellow gold surfaces. Digit 1 in date sharply doubled below. The reverse has a diagonal die crack inside the wreath. 2,695
1853 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. A coin of hand-picked quality. 1,175
1853-O MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 1,395

Gem 1854 Type I Gold \$1 Seldom Seen So Fine

1854 Type I. MS-65 (PCGS). Last year of the small-diameter Liberty Head type. One of the more elusive Philadelphia Mint dates of the era with respect to gem quality. 4,950

Amazing 1854 Type II Gold Dollar Remarkably Well Struck

1854 Type II. MS-64 (PCGS). A splendid specimen with excellent striking characteristics, a statement that could be made about only a small percentage of 1854 Type II gold dollars regardless of numerical grade. Beyond that, the example has frosty deep yellow gold lustre. For the gold dollar specialist as well as for the connoisseur assembling a high level type set this is truly a fantastic find. 21,500

Important Mint State 1855 Gold \$1

1855 MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant and fully struck, and purchased by us because of this quality. Exceedingly important, far above the normal MS-61 coin encountered. 3,995

Proof 1858 Gold Dollar Rarity From the Bass Collection Only about 15 Extant

1858 Proof-62 (NGC). An outstanding example from Part IV of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection sales. Attractive greenish yellow gold with moderate cameo contrast and minor abrasions. This example was graded Proof-62 by PCGS when offered in the Bass sale. Only about 15 examples are known with three different coins offered from the Bass Collection. Harry Bass often thought that if owning one rarity was nice, owning two was better, and having three was better yet. Shades of Virgil Brand! 7,750

Impressive 1864 Gold Dollar Ultra-Rare in this Grade

1864 MS-67 (PCGS). This is a very rare date with a mintage of just 5,900 circulation strikes. The present example is sharply struck with frosty orange-gold lustre and iridescent toning. Vertical or diagonal die striae are visible with heavy clash marks on the obverse, this being characteristic of authentic specimens (details on request, if desired). Struck during the Civil War, these coins were not paid out and were likely stored, or possibly sold at a premium to collectors. Several high quality survivors are known today, however, few could match this example for aesthetic appeal. 11,950

Superb Gem 1868 Gold Dollar Wondrous Rarity!

1868 MS-67 (PCGS). This incredible gem has rich satiny yellow gold lustre with lightly reflective fields and pleasing cameo contrast. Very sharply struck with light clash marks visible on both sides, typical of authentic specimens. Just one finer example has been graded by PCGS, a coin we would like to see, for we can't imagine any examples nicer than this! 11,950
1873 Open 3. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 695

Gem 1881 Gold Dollar

1881 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Unusually attractive. Highly prized as a low-mintage date. 1,795

Beautiful Double Eagles from the S.S. Central America

The treasure coins from the S.S. *Central America* have been delighting numismatists, treasure seekers, historians and collectors across all interests over the last few months. Many feel that these coins represent one of the most significant national treasures of all times. After 130 years lost at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, these beautiful mementos of the fabulous days of the California Gold Rush and significant numismatic rarities in their own right, can now be in your hands in just a few short hours. Never before in the history of rare coins, or of treasure seeking, has such an offering been made!

At this moment we have a limited number of **1856-S** and **1857-S** double eagles available



to you. Each double eagle comes in a specially designed leatherette bound presentation case, certified by Professional Coin Grading Service, with a certificate of authenticity signed by Tommy Thompson, given its own special serial number and pedigreed to the treasure coins carried aboard the sidewheel steamer, the S.S. *Central America* lost at sea on September 12, 1857. Once these coins are sold, there will be no more. Who could possibly part with their personal share of such a magnificent national treasure?

For more information, contact Gail or Chris at Bowers and Merena Galleries at 1-800-222-5993. 12 month financing available to qualified buyers.



Exceptional 1885 Gold Dollar

1885 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and as beautiful as can be. 1,875

Lovely 1888 Gold Dollar

1888 MS-65. Deeply struck, lustrous and frosty. A splendid specimen of the next to last year of this denomination. Not often seen this fine. 1,850

Gem 1889 Gold Dollar Final Gold Dollar Issue

1889 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with great eye appeal. 1,825



QUARTER EAGLES (\$2.50 GOLD)

Early Quarter Eagles

Impressive 1836 Quarter Eagle Exceptional Quality Ex Bass Collection

1836 Script 8, Head of 1835. MS-64 (PCGS). Pedigreed to the Harry W. Bass Jr. Collection. Fully brilliant with lustrous bright yellow gold surfaces. Frosty and sharply struck. An exceptional high quality example. 10,950

Liberty Head Quarter Eagles

1853 AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 325
1857 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous light yellow gold. 795

Choice Uncirculated 1858 \$2.50 Remarkable Quality Ex Bass Collection

1858 MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty and lustrous honey gold specimen of this early-date Liberty quarter eagle, once a prize in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, and now destined to be a highlight of your collection! For the record, PCGS has certified just one example of this date in a finer grade, making the present specimen about as fine as can be attained for the date. Just one of the many marvelous coins we had the pleasure to offer in our recent four landmark sales of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. 6,750
1869 AU-55 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,400

Mint State 1886 Quarter Eagle Low-Mintage Issue

1886 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. A classic rarity in the quarter eagle series, yet priced at only 1,495
1892 AU-58 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow surfaces with faint splashes of orange-gold visible on both surfaces. 699

Beautiful Condition Census 1895 \$2.50 Satiny Super-Gem!

1895 MS-66 (PCGS). Immaculate satiny surfaces with full lustre. Appealing and very choice. Tied for finest graded by PCGS, this low-mintage rarity is truly unimprovable. Only 6,000 struck. 8,995
1896 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 995

Gem Quality 1900 \$2.50

1900 MS-65 (PCGS). Wonderful quality with highly lustrous and satiny orange-gold surfaces. A gem for your date or type collection. 1,995
1902 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,395
1902 MS-65 (PCGS). Warm gold and rose toning on

satiny lustrous surfaces. A lovely gem specimen of the date. 1,395

Amazing Gem 1903 Quarter Eagle

1903 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant yellow gold with hints of darker gold. A superb gem of absolutely amazing quality! 2,250

Lovely 1903 Quarter Eagle

1903 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and beautiful. .. 1,475
1903 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 795
1903 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 689
1904 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,395

Superb Gem 1905 \$2.50

1905 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. A truly outstanding coin which outdistances in quality the vast majority of survivors from this early 20th-century date. 2,250

Lovely Gem Mint State 1905 \$2.50

1905 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous with lively olive iridescence on satiny surfaces. This is gem quality at its finest! 2,250
1905 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. A lovely gem specimen, a piece that will be just right in a high quality cabinet. 1,395
1905 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Splendid in quality and appearance. A winner! 1,395
1905 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 795
1905 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 689
1905 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 699
1906 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Gems such as this are becoming increasingly difficult for us to find. 1,395
1906 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 689

Superb Gem 1907 \$2.50

1907 MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. Incredibly high quality. 2,250

Dazzling Gem 1907 Quarter Eagle

1907 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful. A dazzling super-gem coin! 2,250
1907 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 795
1907 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. Last date in the Liberty Head quarter eagle series, a motif which commenced in 1840. 689

Indian Quarter Eagles

Stunning 1909 Indian Quarter Eagle

1909 MS-64 (PCGS). This sharply struck example has satiny deep yellow gold lustre and pristine surfaces. Very similar in appearance to the Roman Finish gold coins of this date. 1,875

Desirable 1910 Indian Quarter Eagle

1910 MS-64. Lustrous and frosty with raised rim as seen on some (but no all) quarter eagles of this design type. 1,695
1912 Mint Error. MS-64 (PCGS). Struck 5% off center, and noted as such on the holder insert. A satiny and highly lustrous matte-like coin with the overall eye appeal of a finer grade. Error Indian coinage of any denomination is very rare, and the present piece is no exception to that rule of thumb. . 7,750
1913 AU-50 (PCGS). Brilliant. 195
1914-D MS-63. Brilliant. Pedigreed to the Sussex Collection sale. 1,395
1926 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant with frosty lustre. 845



THREE-DOLLAR GOLD

1855 EF-45 (PCGS). Pale yellow gold with few surface marks and nice sharpness of detail. 925

Attractive 1856 \$3 Gold

1856 MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and sharply struck with outstanding light yellow gold lustre and hints of pale pink toning. The recorded mintage was just 26,010, with Mint State survivors few and far between. Lower grade circulated examples, however, are relatively common. A delicacy for the specialist. 4,500

Mint State 1856 \$3 Gold

1856 MS-61 (NGC). Nicely struck in warm yellow gold. Lustrous and quite attractive. Very elusive in Mint State. 2,950

Extremely Rare Proof 1873 Closed 3 \$3 Classic in the \$3 Series

1873 Closed 3. Proof-63 (PCGS). This choice Proof has reflective deep yellow gold fields and frosty devices. Slightly granular fields, especially on the reverse, are typical of all Proof examples known today. A lovely cameo example of the "dished" Proof, considered to be a restrike by Walter Breen. Harry W. Bass, Jr., and David Akers, among others, have considered this to be an issue actually struck in 1873, and given a choice between the two opinions, we'll side with the non-Breen contingent. Little is actually known of this variety, although Harry Bass felt these dished examples were true Proofs and were struck in 1873, while all others with normal fields were circulation strikes. None of these were actually included in the *Mint Report* covering coinage activities in this year, thus actual mintage figures are unknown. Some have suggested a Proof mintage of just eight coins, however, approximately that same number are known to exist today, thus the Closed 3 Proof mintage may have been in the range of 20 to 25 coins, this allowing for attrition, etc. 32,750

Lustrous Gem 1878 \$3 Gold

1878 MS-65 (PCGS). A splendid specimen of this popular date, one of the very finest we have ever seen (and coming from Bowers and Merena Galleries, this statement has *real* meaning!). One of the more available dates among later \$3 issues, but there is no such thing as a *common* \$3 of any year. Ideal for a type set 9,950

Choice Mint State 1878 \$3 Gold

1878 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. The most popular date of its era, the 1878 \$3 in this grade is an ideal choice for a high quality type set. 3,795

Gem 1885 \$3 Gold Rarity Only 910 Struck!

1885 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant light yellow gold lustre with faint iridescent toning providing outstanding aesthetic appeal. Satiny in appearance with light cameo contrast between devices and fields. Mint records indicate a total of 910 examples struck, including 109 Proofs and just 801 circulation strikes. Truly a prize for the specialist. 18,500

**\$5 GOLD HALF EAGLES****Early Half Eagles****Brilliant 1803/2 Half Eagle Near Gem Grade Exceptional Quality!**

1803/2 Breen-2D. Rarity-4. MS-64 (PCGS). An exceptional example of the Draped Bust design with frosty greenish gold lustre. This is an easily recognized example from the second overdate obverse of the year. This delightful half eagle is certain to please the connoisseur. The die crack through the base of the date is relatively early, although instantly visible. 23,500

Choice Mint State 1804 \$5 Beautiful to Behold Rare, Too!

1804 B-2C. Rarity-5. Small 8. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with brilliant greenish yellow gold lustre. Light obverse and reverse adjustment marks are noted, however, these do not distract from the exceptional aesthetic appeal. When Walter Breen prepared his 1960s monograph describing early half eagle varieties, he was only aware of three examples of this die marriage. Harry Bass, however, had three examples in *his own collection*. Today, we believe that 35 to 50 examples exist. 34,950

Distinctive 1804 Half Eagle Small Date over Large 18 Lovely Mint State

1804 B-1A. Rarity-4+. Small over Large 18. MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny greenish yellow gold lustre with extremely sharp design features. This is an outstanding example from a distinctive obverse. During die preparation, the engraver used numeral punches intended for larger diameter coins, either eagles or half dollars. The initial date entered in the die was much too large, and was repunched with appropriate size digits. The result was an unusual appearance with the digit 8 completely framed by the first punch. Digits 1 and 0 also were repunched, although not as visibly so. 13,950

Pleasing 1804 Half Eagle Small Date over Large 18 Excellent Quality

1804 B-1B. Rarity-5+. Small over Large 18. AU-58 (PCGS). A delightful example of this unusual obverse with slightly reflective greenish yellow gold surfaces. The reverse has curved vertical die cracks resembling the seams of a baseball. Each of these die cracks curve toward the center of the reverse, then away again. 6,750

Choice Uncirculated 1805 \$5 Bass Collection Pedigree

1805 B-3B. Rarity-4+. Close Date. MS-64 (PCGS). The Harry Bass specimen, sold in Part II of our offering of his superb collection in October 1999 and described there, in part, as follows: "A wonderful early half eagle with brilliant, frosty yellow gold lustre. Very choice surfaces with only occasional scattered contact marks. Light adjustment marks are noted on the reverse from 9:00 to 10:00." PCGS has certified none finer. A remarkable quality coin that will be a centerpiece in the cabinet of its next fortunate owner. 29,950

Mint State 1805 Half Eagle

1805 B-3D. Rarity-4. Close Date. MS-61 (PCGS). A lovely example, sharply struck and well centered. Bright yellow gold lustre with a few tiny marks visible. A desirable example for the early half eagle specialist. 7,995

Choice Mint State 1806 Half Eagle 8X5 Star Arrangement

1806 B-3D. Rarity-5+. Pointed 6, 8X5 Stars. MS-63 (PCGS). Reflective light yellow gold with traces of orange toning. A lovely example for the variety specialist or type collector. The obverse has stars arranged with eight left and five right, the same as all Pointed 6 obverse dies. 27,500

Mint State 1808 Half Eagle

1808 B-4A. Rarity-4. MS-62 (NGC). This example represents the new design by John Reich, hired by the Mint in 1807. Sharply struck with frosty light yellow gold lustre and few very minor abrasions. Like all Capped Bust obverse dies, this example illustrates the scalloped final star, a signature of dies prepared by John Reich. 9,375
Careful examination of the star at lower right shows the outer ray with a missing piece from its lower edge. This is the scallop described as John Reich's signature. All dies prepared by this engraver have a similar scallop, sometimes on the inner ray, but usually on the outer ray. Such a feature has not been observed on any dies prepared prior to Reich joining the Mint staff, and no later dies have this feature.

Gem Mint State 1811 Half Eagle**Tall 5 Variety World-Class Quality**

1811 B-1A. Rarity-4. Tall 5. MS-65 (PCGS). An amazing example of the Capped Bust design type with deep greenish yellow gold lustre and sharp design features, all over soft frosty surfaces. Two die varieties are known from a single obverse and two reverse dies. This Tall 5 variety is much scarcer. The other variety has a Small 5 reverse. This example is the only 1811 half eagle to receive the lofty MS-65 grade from PCGS. 87,500

Lustrous 1813 Half Eagle Virtually a Gem!

1813 B-1A. Rarity-3. MS-64 (PCGS). This lovely half eagle is the first year of the new Capped Head design, modified from the earlier Capped Bust design. This is an important opportunity for the type collector. This design type was issued from 1813 to 1829 with this first year issue being the most available date, but also one of the dates most in demand for type set purposes. Fully brilliant and lustrous with outstanding aesthetic appeal. A wonderful coin! 24,950

Mint State 1814/3 Half Eagle Finest PCGS Certified

1814/3 B-1A. Rarity-4. MS-64 (PCGS). A highly attractive example, this half eagle features outstanding frosty yellow gold lustre and sharp design features. A delightful example that is sure to please the connoisseur. Intermediate die state with the overdate features visible, however, not boldly defined. This variety is much scarcer than the preceding year with just 19 examples certified MS-60 or finer by PCGS. This is the finest example graded by the west coast certification company. 46,875

Classic Head 1835 Half Eagle

1835 MS-60 (PCGS). Sharply struck with deep orange-gold surfaces and a small dark spot at deeper reverse. A full refund awaits if you are not satisfied, as always with coins purchased from Bowers and Merena. 2,850

Liberty Half Eagles**Appealing 1839-D Half Eagle**

1839-D VF-35 (PCGS). Attractive light yellow gold with some lustre in protected areas of the design. This lightly circulated specimen is full of visual appeal and still very sharp. As the first Dahlonga issue of the Coronet design type, this should appeal to anyone who enjoys American gold coins and is attractively priced at 1,995
1840 AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous with warm orange-gold highlights. From the second year of the design type. Early Liberty Head gold coins are experiencing a resurgence in popularity. We are delighted to offer this example for your numismatic consideration. 1,195
1847 AU-58. Brilliant. 845

Important 1847-O Half Eagle Bass Collection Pedigree

1847-O AU-53 (NGC). Generous amounts of lustre remain on honey gold surfaces. A classic New Orleans issue, one of only 12,000 examples of the date struck. Most survivors from that mintage are VF or so, with choice AU specimens such as the present coin as fine as can be found by today's collectors—this date is unknown in Mint State. Another fine rarity that once belonged to the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. 8,500
1849 AU-50 (NGC). Pedigreed to the Bass Collection. 1,395
1851 AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant. A lovely example which closely challenges the Mint State level. 875

Delightful 1854-D Half Eagle Attractive and Rare

1854-D Large D. AU-58 (PCGS). This example has a strong, bold mintmark. An outstanding example with satiny greenish yellow gold lustre and attractive light orange toning. This is one of the most attractive examples we have handled, despite the existence of some with a higher technical grade. 5,495
1872-S VF-25 (PCGS). 545
1877-S EF-45 (PCGS). Brilliant. 895
1879 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. 935

Choice Uncirculated 1880 \$5

1880 MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant prooflike half eagle of near-gem quality. The frosty devices and mirror fields exhibit a dusting of pale rose and orange toning. Appealing in all respects. 1,595
1880-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 795
1881 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 895
1881 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 895
1881 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 595
1882 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 895
1882 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 595
1882-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 675
1885-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 950
1886 MS-63 (NGC). Excellent satiny lustre and frosted devices. An appealing and choice specimen from the Bass Collection. 1,075

Choice Mint State 1892 \$5

1892 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. An especially choice and beautiful example of this Philadelphia issue. 1,895
1892 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 595

1893-O \$5 from the Bass Collection Lustrous Mint State

1893-O MS-62. Lustrous medium yellow gold with superb eye appeal for the grade. A choice specimen with the added interest of being previously offered in our sale of the Harry W. Bass Collection, Part II, Lot 1263. 2,995

Lovely Gem 1893-S \$5 Condition Census Quality

1893-S MS-65 (PCGS). An impressive gem example with deep orange-gold lustre and lighter amber toning about the borders. From a mintage of 224,000, this is an important rarity of the era, almost never offered in gem quality. In fact, PCGS has graded just this single example in MS-65 with only one finer submission graded MS-66. 13,750
1893-S MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 550
1894 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant with only 13 pieces graded higher at MS-64. One of many examples of good value in the American gold series. 595
1894-S AU-53 (PCGS). A scarce date with considerable lustre. 695
1895 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 579
1897-S AU-58 (PCGS). 395
1898 MS-63 (NGC). Semi-prooflike and fully lustrous. 739

Gem Mint State 1899 Half Eagle A Treat to the Eye

1899 MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny and brilliant gem of the highest order (within the grade limitations, of course). A warm olive glow enhances the overall quality. This is what the MS-65 grade designation is all about! 3,750
1899 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 975
1900 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 995

MS-64 1900-S Half Eagle

1900-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty bright yellow gold lustre and faint pink toning. A wonderful example sure to please. 2,225

Condition Census 1901/0-S Overdate \$5

1901/0-S MS-65 (PCGS). Fully lustrous with hints of coppery toning and the look of a higher grade; we wouldn't be surprised at all to see this in a different holder the next time we see it! This is one of the finest known specimens of this overdate rarity, one of the most spectacular varieties among United States gold coins. Popular, rare, and the nicest specimen we recall ever seeing or owning. 8,995

Dazzling Super-Gem 1901-S \$5

1901-S MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with splashes of coppery toning. 5,495
1901-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 945
1901-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 575
1902-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 975

Memorable Gem 1903-S \$5

1903-S MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Seldom encountered at this grade level. You can have a "field day" by looking through our wonderful listing of gold coins and adding desired pieces to your collection. The market is just right, and our selection is wonderful. 3,695
1903-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 945
1903-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 945
1903-S MS-63 (PCGS). Medium yellow and olive-gold with excellent lustre. 529
1904 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 995

Landmark 1904-S \$5

1904-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. This is one of the very rarest issues among late-date Liberty Head half eagles. 40 to 45 years ago—and we realize this was a long time ago—it was very difficult to find even an AU example—as pointed out in the 1950s by the New Netherlands Coin Co. Since then a few higher grade pieces have been located, probably in Europe. However, it still is a very unusual situation for us to have a 1904-S of this quality in stock. 3,950
1905 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 975
1905 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595

Lustrous 1905-S Half Eagle

1905-S MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. A lustrous, satiny beauty that will delight the specialist! 3,495
1906 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1906 MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199
1906-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with even lustre on satiny honey gold surfaces. First year of the Denver Mint. 895
1906-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,150
1906-S MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 295
1907 MS-64. Brilliant and frosty. A splendid specimen of the last year of issue of the Liberty Head series. Quality such as this is difficult to locate. 945
1907 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 945
1907 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 575
1907-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 975
1907-D MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1908 Liberty Head. MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 575

Indian Half Eagles

1908 Indian. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. Important as the first year of issue. Bela Lyon Pratt's incuse design. 1,295

Choice 1909 Half Eagle

1909 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 3,250

Brilliant 1909-D \$5

1909-D MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. A nice coin for a type set. 2,750

Choice Mint State 1910 \$5

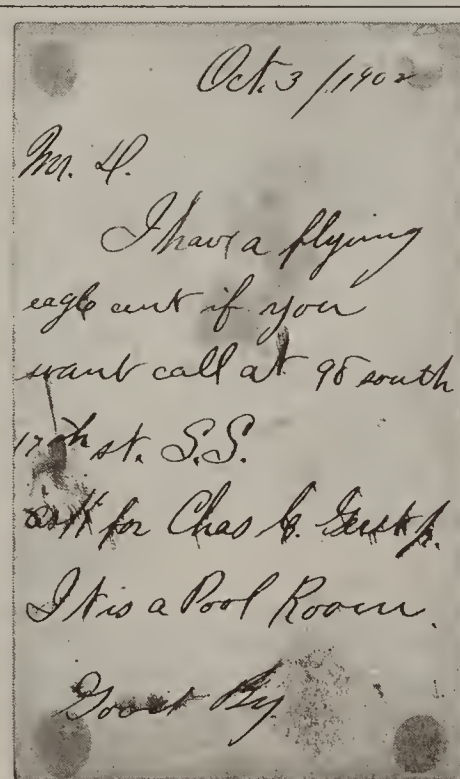
1910 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny lustre on medium yellow gold surfaces. Gem-quality eye appeal and very sharp detail. While readily enough available in lesser quality Mint State, at the MS-64 level the 1910 is a *condition rarity* that will appeal to those with uncompromising taste for high quality. 4,295

Choice 1911 Half Eagle

1911 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. Not often seen at this grade level. 2,995
1911 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. Fairly elusive so fine. 1,350
1911 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,350
Gold! Gold! Gold! Tap into our remarkable inventory of choice United States gold coins and build a type set or specialized collection. Our quality is excellent, our prices are reasonable, and each coin comes with our money-back guarantee.
1912 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. Somewhat scarce. 1,195
1912-S AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant. One of the scarcer issues in the series. 1,195

Unusually Fine 1913 \$5 Near Gem Grade

1913 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. Unusually fine, unusually beautiful grade for this issue—a half eagle that is more often seen around the AU level. Just a point away from the gem level, usually defined as MS-65. 3,350
1913 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,475



Mysterious message, sort of: On October 3, 1902, Beck is advised to call at a poolroom at 98 South 17th Street S.S. (South Side?) At the time Beck was hoarding 1856 Flying Eagle cents.

(Part of a continuing series of postcards sent to John A. Beck, the famous Pittsburgh numismatist of the early 20th century. Beck was an eager buyer of coins and corresponded extensively with some of the most famous collectors and dealers of his time.)

Rare 1913-S Half Eagle

1913-S MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous, attractive, and rare. A very pleasing specimen in this grade 3,750

Choice 1914 Indian \$5

1914 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with excellent lustre and choice eye appeal. Nearly impossible to locate better than this. 3,295
1914 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,575
1914-S MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,395

Beautiful 1915 Half Eagle

1915 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful. . 3,395
1915 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,295
1915 MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with lustrous yellow gold surfaces. 595

Pleasing 1915-S Half Eagle

1915-S MS-61 (PCGS). Medium gold surfaces with pleasing lustre in the recesses. 2,595



\$10 GOLD EAGLES

Impressive 1801 Eagle
Choice Mint State

1801 Breen-2B. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS). An absolute delight, both physically and aesthetically. Lustrous and satiny olive-gold surfaces show an absolute minimum of marks or abrasions. The strike is impressive as well, with full, bold feather details in all places on the reverse eagle. Some light planchet adjustment marks, as made at the Mint prior to striking, can be seen just to the left of the date. Acquisition of the present eagle would truly be a feather in any collector's cap! 31,500

Liberty Gold Eagles

Fantastic 1845 Proof \$10 Rarity!
From the Garrett Collection
An American Classic

1845 Proof-64 (PCGS). A superb specimen of this rarity, a coin of which only a handful exist in all of numismatics. Most probably, this was made as part of a Proof presentation set, details concerning the distribution of which have been lost. This coin is an old numismatic friend, having been catalogued and sold by us in October 1980 in Sale III of the Garrett Collection consigned by The Johns Hopkins University. Any high-denomination gold Proof coin dated prior to 1859 is an ultra rarity. Often a generation can pass between the offerings of a given specimen. Here, indeed, is one of the most fantastic gold rarities available on the market in our time. 179,500

Impressive Proof 1846 Eagle
From the Eliasberg Collection
Incredible Quality and Rarity

1846 Proof-64 (PCGS). This stunning beauty has deeply mirrored fields and lustrous devices, with exceptional deep orange-gold surfaces. A few very faint hairlines keep this specimen from the gem Proof grade classification. A few other apparent hairlines are actually very faint scratches on the outer surface of the holder, which are reflected in the mirrored fields of the coin. As expected, this is extremely sharply struck with every design feature boldly rendered. Every hair detail is exquisitely defined with full radials within the obverse stars. Each and every feather is bold, including the individual details. The only visible weakness involves the eagle's left claw, to the viewer's right. 187,500

This lovely Proof is from the Eliasberg Collection, sold by our predecessor firm, Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, Inc., in October 1982. In our catalogue of that sale, we outlined a roster of exactly four coins, two in permanent museum collections. Although a side-by-side comparison of all four coins would be quite difficult to accomplish, we believe that this example is likely the equal of either of those other coins, and is slightly finer than the only other privately held example. The following roster provides updated information regarding the four known coins:

Duane Feisel Writes

We reproduced a nice letter from Duane Feisel, National Token Collectors Association, Box 212, Shingletown, CA 96088 (we give his address in case you want to order one of the books he mentions in the letter).

Dear Dave:

Congratulations on the combination of Bowers and Merena Galleries with Collectors Universe and the new work you obviously enjoy. Best wishes for continued success! I'd like to think way back to about 1965 when I sold you my partial set of US gold types for \$13,500, and that that transaction contributed to your business success and my enjoyment of token collecting. With the proceeds from that sale I purchased Max Schwartz' collection of U.S. transportation tokens. My token collecting has taken many twists and turns since then!

National Numismatic Collection: Smithsonian Institution. Most likely acquired for the National Numismatic Collection at the time of issue.

American Numismatic Society. Included in the Society's collection as early as 1914, and probably before that date. In early 1914, the ANS mounted an *Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins* and prepared a catalogue. The 1846 eagle was described as a Proof with the notation "Exhibited by the Society."

Pittman Collection. This coin from the John Jay Pittman Collection was offered for sale by David Akers in 1998 as part of a complete 10-coin Proof set with the original case. Acquired from Numismatic Gallery in 1949; sold by David Akers in May 1998 as part of a complete Proof set, which realized \$522,500. This is possibly the same set earlier sold by Ed. Frossard in his November 4, 1892 auction.

Eliasberg Collection. The coin presently offered, this example is from the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection and earlier from the John H. Clapp Collection, acquired by Mr. Eliasberg in 1942. Clapp purchased this coin from the Elmer S. Sears auction of December 1921. This Eliasberg coin later appeared in Auction '90, Lot 1922 and Superior's sale of September 1993, Lot 1670.

This example, like the Pittman Collection coin, has short die file marks from the obverse border at 9:00, just left of star 3, vertically downward. The date elements are rather crudely formed. The reverse has nearly every vertical line in the shield extending upward, some almost reaching the upper border.

An important opportunity for the connoisseur to acquire the finest available quality Proof of this date.

Choice Mint State 1847-O Eagle
Bass Collection Pedigree
A Memorable Rarity!

1847-O MS-64 (PCGS). Pedigreed to the Harry Bass collection. Fully brilliant greenish yellow gold with a slight weakness at central obverse, otherwise sharply defined. The first two date digits are recut. This issue is relatively available as a date with a mintage exceeding 500,000 coins. Incredibly, just eight examples have been certified in all Mint State grades by PCGS, with one other example tied with this for finest certified status. 29,950
1849 AU-50 (NGC). Light yellow gold with considerable retained lustre. From the Harry Bass Collection. This is the so-called 1849/8 overdate described by Walter Breen. 1,395
1852 EF-45 (PCGS). 475
1852 VF-35 (PCGS). 375

Lustrous 1855 Eagle

1855 AU-58 (NGC). Highly lustrous with brilliant yellow gold surfaces and sharp design definition. A scarce issue seldom encountered so fine. 1,675

Impressive and Beautiful Proof 1863 Eagle
Exceedingly Rare
An American Numismatic Classic

1863 Proof-63 (PCGS). An exceptional cameo Proof with deep orange gold surfaces and considerable cameo contrast. Just 30 Proofs were struck with only about 10 remaining in existence today. This example has the aesthetic appeal of a gem quality Proof, although light hairlines keep the technical grade (and thus the price) at a more modest level. PCGS has certified 11 examples with three Proof-63 and eight Proof-64. These figures lead us to believe that a smaller number of coins have been resubmitted in hopes of receiving a higher numeric grade. 38,750

Attractive 1874 Carson City Eagle

1874-CC AU-50 (PCGS). Brilliant. Light yellow gold with considerable lustre. A delightful example of this popular rarity. Just six finer examples have been certified by PCGS. 7,950
GOLD COINS FROM BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES: If you enjoy United States gold coins you have come to the right place. We would be delighted to help you with your type set or specialized collection. Check this listing which includes our latest acquisitions. If you don't see what you need, then give Gail Watson your "want list." We'll keep you posted as new items come to stock.

Rare 1877-S Eagle

1877-S AU-55 (NGC). Lustrous. A rarity in just about any grade, and especially elusive in the high quality offered here, as most are VF or EF. 2,995

Choice Proof 1878 Eagle
Ultra Rare
Only 20 Coined!

1878 Proof-63 (PCGS). This lovely Proof has reflective light yellow gold surfaces with moderate cameo contrast. Very sharply defined and highly attractive. Proof gold coins of this date are quite rare; more so than most adjacent coinage dates.

Only 20 examples were minted with less than half surviving today. Just four submissions to PCGS have been graded with two certified Proof-63 and two others Proof-64. 24,950
1879 AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant. 329
1891-CC AU-55 (NGC). Brilliant. 625

Choice Mint State 1893 Eagle

1893 MS-64. Lustrous satiny surfaces. Not particularly easy to find in Choice Mint State. 1,495
1893 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 625

Mint State 1893-O Eagle Rarity
Condition Census Quality
Bass Collection Pedigree

1893-O MS-61 (PCGS). A satiny and lustrous example of this prize from the New Orleans Mint. A hint of pale olive iridescence glides effortlessly across the honey gold surfaces. Rare in all grades, and typically found at VF to EF. In AU and higher, the date becomes a highly prized rarity. From a modest mintage of just 17,000 coins, of which very few pieces are known in Uncirculated. Indeed, PCGS has only certified one example of the date at a finer grade. Yet another pleasing rarity with a pedigree from the amazing Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. 2,480

Very Choice 1898 Eagle

1898 MS-64 (PCGS). Lovely medium yellow gold with full lustre. Superb eye appeal, in fact, one of the most attractive eagles at this grade level we can recall seeing, perfect for the advanced type set. 2,350
1899 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 639
1900-S MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous satiny surfaces exhibit attractive olive iridescence. 995
1901 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and beautiful. As is true of other gold denominations, with the \$10 pieces in our listing you have a beautiful selection of coins of hand-picked quality—ideal for a date set or for a type collection. Seldom have we ever had such an extensive presentation. 995
1901 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 575
1901 MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant. 319

Choice 1901-O Eagle

1901-O MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. A pleasing example with satiny yellow gold lustre. Sharply struck and attractive. 2,650

Gem Mint State 1901-S Eagle
Extraordinary Quality

1901-S MS-66 (PCGS). A sharply struck example featuring outstanding deep yellow gold lustre and exceptional aesthetic appeal. A treat for the connoisseur. Although this issue is one of the most available in the entire Liberty eagle series, few examples of similar quality remain in existence. 6,250
1901-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 995
1901-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 569
1901-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 569

Satiny 1903 Eagle

1903 MS-64 (PCGS). Medium yellow and coppery gold with excellent lustre and superb eye appeal. A very difficult date to locate in this grade; in fact, PCGS has certified only one piece higher. A most pleasing specimen, with enough lustre that it can share some with the rest of your collection of eagles. 3,795
1903-O MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous. 639

Important Proof 1904 Eagle

1904 Proof-61 Cameo (NGC). Attractive greenish yellow gold with very light hairlines and other minor abrasions. This is good news for the collector desiring an attractive Proof without spending the substantially higher sum required to garner a choice or gem Proof example. This remains a rarity with just 108 Proofs minted. 5,495
1904-O MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 795

Gem Proof 1905 Eagle
Memorable Rarity

1905 Proof-65 (PCGS). A brilliant gem specimen of this issue. Very few pieces survive, and of those that do, only a handful can match this gem. A wonderful coin for the gold specialist as well as the type set collector. Among the most important coins in our entire inventory. 35,750

Condition Rarity 1905-S \$10

1905-S MS-63 (PCGS). Rich coppery lustre on satiny surfaces. The fact that there were *no* Uncirculated specimens of this date in the Bass Collection speaks volumes about its rarity in this state. Choice for the grade. 4,750

1906-D Eagle from the Bass Collection

1906-D MS-64 (NGC). Choice eye appeal and full unbroken lustre. An impressive specimen of this popular issue from the Bass Collection. 1,525

Exceptional 1907-D Eagle

1907-D MS-64 (PCGS). Unbroken lustre on lovely satiny surfaces. The last Denver Mint Liberty eagle is very difficult to find in Uncirculated and almost unknown in grades higher than this; in fact, this specimen is tied for finest certified by PCGS. Finer than the coin in the Bass Collection (how often do you hear that?). This lovely specimen can be yours for 2,695

Indian Gold Eagles

1909-S MS-61 (PCGS). A brilliant example with deep orange gold lustre. 895
1911 Fair-2 (NGC). OK, so we spend a lot of time telling you how great most of our coins are. How this one was purchased the writer does not know—perhaps it came along with a collection. It is positively

and absolutely the *lowest grade, most worn, least desirable* 1911 we have ever seen! So there! 285
1911-D EF-45 (NGC). 865
1911-S AU-50 (PCGS). Brilliant. 739

Mint State 1920-S Eagle Rarity

1920-S MS-60 (NGC). Lightly abraded surfaces with attractive yellow gold lustre. Somewhat weakly struck at the central obverse and reverse, typical of nearly all known examples. This issue, from a mintage of just 126,500 coins, is one of the five rarest Indian eagle dates. We estimate less than two dozen mint state examples are known. If this date is missing from your collection, the present offering represents an important opportunity. 17,750

Gem Mint State 1926 Eagle

1926 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and very beautiful. 2,895
1932 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and beautiful. 995



\$20 GOLD
DOUBLE EAGLES

Liberty Double Eagles

Mint State 1853 Double Eagle

1853 MS-61 (NGC). This lovely example is sharply defined with fully brilliant and frosty light yellow gold lustre. Mint State double eagles from the early 1850s are quite elusive. 5,550
1856-S Several grade selections are available from the S.S. *Central America* treasure. Ask Gail Watson or Debbie McDonald about the "daily special" to see what's on hand!
1856-S EF-45 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 1,395

Lustrous 1859-S Double Eagle

1859-S AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with deep orange-gold surfaces and sharp design features. A very scarce issue in high quality, minted after the S.S. *Central America* was lost, yet too early for the S.S. *Brother Jonathan*. 3,795
1860 AU-53 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,195

Lovely Mint State 1861 \$20
Near Gem Quality

1861 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. A choice specimen. An important issue for the type or date collector. This date has not been represented in either of the two discovered gold treasures (the S.S. *Brother Jonathan* and, of course, the S.S. *Central America*, which was history by the time this was minted). 14,950

Lustrous 1861 Double Eagle

1861 MS-62 (PCGS). A fully brilliant example with frosty yellow gold lustre. Sharply struck and with exceptional surfaces for the grade. 6,395
1875-S AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 695
1876 AU-55 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1877-S EF-45 (PCGS). Brilliant. 495
1878-S AU-58 (ANACS). Brilliant. 599
1878-S AU-53 (PCGS). Pedigreed to the "Rainy Day Collection." 525
1885-S AU-53 (PCGS). Brilliant. 475

Mint State 1890 Double Eagle
Bass Collection Pedigree

1890 MS-62. A satiny and lustrous olive-gold beauty that would easily grade MS-63 or finer, save for some faint scratches in the field behind Liberty's head. A lovely example of this popular Philadelphia issue. This lovely coin once resided in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, and is currently looking for a new residence! 3,500
1891-S AU-50 (PCGS). Lustrous. 409
1896 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,095
1896-S MS-60. Brilliant. 429
1896-S AU-58 (PCGS). 419
1897 AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 409
1897-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,095
1898-S MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant. 995
1898-S MS-61. Brilliant. 495
1899 AU-58 (PCGS). 419
1900-S EF-45. 399

Gem 1901 Double Eagle

1901 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. Not a rarity, but certainly a worthwhile addition to a gem type set. 3,750
1902-S AU-50 (PCGS). Lustrous. 399

Gem 1904 Double Eagle

1904 MS-65 (PCGS). Blazing lustre. A superb coin that would grace any type set. 2,495
1904 MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. 835
1904 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 835
1904 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1904 MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant. 475
1904 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. 439
1904 AU-58 (PCGS). Lightly toned. 399
1904-S MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. 925
1904-S AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 399
1904-S AU-55. 389
1904-S AU-55 (PCGS). 419

Choice Mint State 1907-D \$20

1907-D Liberty. MS-64 (PCGS). Medium yellow gold with full unbroken lustre. Choice for the grade and very pleasing. 1,925



The Little-Known Paper Money Rebellion

The following is from Historical Magazine, January 1869. The incident was unknown to us. We think this footnote in paper money history might be of interest to our present readers.

An Account of the Mob Assembled at Exeter, N.H., In September, 1786. By an Eye-Witness.

The statement was written by a gentleman of intelligence and credit, an inhabitant of Exeter, and present on the occasion which he describes. It has never yet appeared in print; and as it is undoubtedly a faithful narration of one of the serious popular disturbances which succeeded the establishment of our Independence, it is thought that it may interest the readers of the magazine.

The Legislature and Supreme Court of New Hampshire were both in session, the one in a Meeting-house, and the other in the Court-house, on opposite sides of the main street, in Exeter. At about three o'clock in the afternoon, a body of men marched into the Town and down the street, of whom about 120 carried fire-arms; while about an equal number on horseback; and having no weapons but whips and canes, brought up the rear. They halted for a few minutes, a little short of the Court-house, and then, with trailed arms, marched directly by it and over the "great Bridge," turning every one aside who obstructed their passage; then returned, and encircled the Court-house,

under the erroneous idea that the Legislature was sitting there. But presently, discovering their mistake, they surrounded the Meeting-house, and loading their pieces with powder and ball, demanded of the Legislature that they should authorize an emission of paper-money, and make it a tender in all cases for debts and taxes; declaring that none of the members should leave the house, until their demands were complied with.

It having been generally understood, in the early part of the day, that a demonstration of this assembled in the Town, some of whom sympathized with the mob, and others were opposed to them.

Some gentlemen attempted to point out to the assemblage the impropriety of their conduct, which only made them more insolent; and they still insisted that the Legislature should not be liberated until an Act for creating a paper-currency should be passed. Various methods were taken, to induce them to withdraw from their position about the Meeting-house: President Sullivan and others addressed them; but all to no purpose; they continued at their posts until nearly dusk in the evening.

A plan was then suggested to alarm them, which was put in successful execution. A drummer was employed to beat to arms, in another quarter of the town; at the same time the law-abiding citizens loudly huzza'd "for Government," while others cried—"For God's sake, don't let the Artillery come!" Upon this, that part of the assemblage which was disinclined to

violent measures, moved off in the direction of the drummer. The mob, apprehending an immediate assault, made a precipitate retreat out of the village, and took up their quarters for the night, at a point about a mile distant from the Court-house.

The Legislature at once quitted the Meeting-house, but returning soon, passed a vote declaring the State to be in rebellion; and President Sullivan at once issued orders for calling out the militia. A company of volunteers was immediately enrolled in the Town, under the command of Captain Nicholas Gilman; and, at an early hour the next morning, many leading citizens from Portsmouth and other neighboring towns, made their appearance, together with a sufficient body of militia to justify an attack upon the insurgents.

President Sullivan put himself at the head of the force, and marched directly to the rendezvous of the mob, who were formed to receive them. They kept their position until the state troops approached within about 40 rods, and then incontinently dispersed, being briskly pursued, taken prisoner, (in which General Joseph Cilley took a conspicuous part,) and were committed and followed to their homes in various towns, and arrested: and the whole were in due time arraigned in the Supreme Court; but upon their pleading guilty, and making very humble acknowledgements, they were eventually discharged.

Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles

Impressive MCMVII High Relief \$20 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply defined with full lustre and outstanding aesthetic appeal. An exceptional example of higher quality for the connoisseur. 19,950

The story of the MCMVII High Relief double eagle is among the best known of all numismatic tales, and bears a brief retelling here.

In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt, desiring to improve the artistic quality of circulating American coinage, commissioned his long-time friend, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, to create new motifs for every denomination from the cent to the double eagle. In his studio in Cornish, New Hampshire, the artist prepared sketches and models.

By the summer of 1907, he had essentially finished the work for the Indian Head \$10 and the related \$20, the latter being modeled after his statue of *Victory* for the Sherman Victory Monument in New York City's Central Park at the southeast corner.

The use of Roman numerals on the models (the first time ever for American federal coinage) added a pleasant and unusual touch to the designs. The artist died on August 3, 1907, without having seen a finished example of the MCMVII as offered here.

Afterward, his assistant, Henry Hering, continued the work and completed the models. A great contretemps erupted between President Roosevelt and Chief Engraver Charles Barber at the Mint. Barber was angry that Roosevelt had criticized the current designs (including Barber's Liberty Head dime, quarter, and half dollar first minted in 1892) and had selected an outside artist to prepare coin designs. Traditionally, coin motifs were the work of the Engraving Department of the Mint itself (although there had been exceptions).

Barber protested that the High Relief of the design was unacceptable for high-speed coinage, and that the new design was not feasible. Roosevelt engaged in a little "war" with the Mint, calling it his "pet crime," and stated that if only one coin could be struck *per day*, that's the way it would be! In time, some 11,250 MCMVII pieces were struck, at the rate of several hundred or more per day, but with difficulty as it took three blows of the coining press to fully bring up the relief on the design.

Once this quantity had been made, Barber redesigned the \$20, sharply lowered the relief, and eliminated the Roman numerals. The modified Barber design continued to be produced through and including 1933.

Illustrious MCMVII High Relief \$20 Choice Mint State

MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-63 (PCGS). Full mint lustre attracts the eye to nearly immaculate satiny olive-gold surfaces. Very Sharply struck, full of eye appeal, and choice for the grade with no marks in the typically sullied facial area. A truly lovely specimen of this remarkable issue, one that nearly all collectors of American numismatic material, no matter what their specialty may be, desire to own during their lifetime. Within its grade level, this is as nice a High Relief double eagle as any collector could hope to buy. Its design is timeless and its appeal is universal; this is truly a phenomenal example of an American Numismatic classic. 14,950

Pleasing Mint State High Relief \$20 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous medium yellow gold with excellent eye appeal for the grade. Well struck and boldly detailed, this specimen is a worthy representation of this all-time classic. 10,500

High Relief Saint-Gaudens \$20 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. AU-55 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold with excellent lustre for the grade. Very light rub on the high

points—either from carriage as a pocket piece by a Washington worthy or light circulation. That a coin of the magnificent design of the High Relief double eagle was released into circulation rather than being reserved merely for presentation says a great deal about the ideals of Theodore Roosevelt and his favorite sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. 7,950

Gem Arabic Numeral 1907 \$20

1907 Saint-Gaudens. Arabic Numerals. MS-65 (PCGS). Rich lustrous medium yellow gold with rosy and pale gold highlights. Bright with excellent eye appeal. A choice specimen of this first year issue. 2,295

1909 EF-40 (PCGS). 569
1909-S MS-64 (PCGS). 975
1910 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,195
1910 MS-63 (PCGS). A difficult Philadelphia Mint date to find in choice condition. 695

Gem 1910-D Double Eagle

1910-D MS-65 (PCGS). Very scarce in gem condition. 2,795
1910-S AU-53 (PCGS). Brilliant. 439
1911-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 539
1912 MS-63. 995
1913 AU-55. Brilliant. 429
1913-D MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 875
1914-S MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 539
1914-S MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant. 479
1915-S MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. 459

Remarkable Quality 1920 \$20 Condition Census Rare So Choice

1920 MS-64 (PCGS). A lovely example with sharp design features. Fully brilliant with frosty lustre. This date is not rare in lower grades, although high quality Mint State examples are elusive. Only one finer MS-65 example has been certified by PCGS. 3,495
1922 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 519
1922 AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant. 429
1923-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 1,095

Superb Gem 1924 \$20

1924 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,875
1924 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 935
1924 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 935
1924 MS-62. Brilliant. 439
1924 MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 439
1924 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. 419
1926 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,095

Superb Gem 1927 Double Eagle

1927 MS-66 (PCGS). Fully brilliant with exceptional satin lustre. 1,895
1927 MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 935
1927 MS-63. Brilliant medium yellow and olive-gold with excellent lustre. 499
1927 MS-62 (NGC). Brilliant. 439
1927 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. 419
1928 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 935
1928 MS-62. Brilliant. 439
1928 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant. 419



COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63. Light iridescent surfaces. A lovely specimen of this beautiful design. 829

1893 Isabella quarter. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of gold at the rims. 679

1893 Isabella quarter. MS-60 (ANACS). Brilliant. 595
1893 Isabella quarter. AU-55. 475

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1900 Lafayette silver dollar. MS-62 (PCGS). Light golden surfaces. 995

TRADITION Ever since 1953 we have been doing what we do best—carefully buying choice, rare, and desirable coins, pricing them to be good values, and offering them to dedicated numismatists. Along the way we have helped build most of the "great" collections formed during the late 20th century, and many thousands of smaller holdings. All of this has been very enjoyable for us. And, we like to think that it has been equally enjoyable for our clients.

Gem 1921 Alabama Half Dollar

1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. One of the scarcer half dollars in this grade category. Most Alabama specimens show light wear or are in lower Mint State levels. 2,695
1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 850

Marvelous 1921 Alabama Half Dollar

1921 Alabama. 2X2. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. A truly remarkable coin, a piece that will be a highlight of even the most advanced commemorative cabinet. 6,350
1921 Alabama. 2X2. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. Lustrous and attractive. A lot of value awaits you in the MS-64 grade. 1,050
1921 Alabama. 2X2. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 459
1936 Albany. MS-64 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with a whisper of light golden peripheral toning. 269
1936 Albany. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 225

Superb Gem 1937 Antietam

1937 Antietam. MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,550
1937 Antietam. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 625
1937 Arkansas. MS-64 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with light golden peripheral toning. 109
1937 Arkansas. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 85

Superb and Original 1938 Arkansas Gem 1938 Arkansas. MS-66 (PCGS). Exquisite silver gray and amber mottled with electric magenta, aquamarine and green at the extreme periphery. Nicely lustrous and choice in appearance. Really a spectacular piece, especially if you appreciate aesthetically pleasing original toning. 2,795
1938 Arkansas. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with gold peripheral toning. 675

1938 Arkansas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199
1938-D Arkansas. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 165
1939 Arkansas. MS-64 (PCGS). Lightly toned. Check the low mintage on this issue and then the reasonable price. Isn't it amazing that the coin can be bought for just 319
1939-D Arkansas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant with pleasing peripheral toning of amber and rose. Very low mintage. 319
1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-66 (PCGS). Bright and brilliant. 595
1935-D Boone. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 139
1935-D Boone with Small 1934. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. Only 2,000 of these were distributed, creating a notable rarity at the time of issue. Since then the rarity has increased as specimens have become lost, strayed, or damaged. The commemorative market is enticingly low at the moment, creating opportunities that haven't been seen in years! What possibilities await you! 579

Pleasing 1935-S Boone with Date Added 1935-S Boone with small 1934. MS-66 (NGC).

Brilliant with nice subdued lustre and good eye appeal. Only 2,004 struck, few of which survived in this state. 1,950

1938 Boone. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant, beautiful, and rare. 495

1938-D Boone. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with attractive but subtle toning around the periphery. 1,050

1936 Bridgeport. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 585

Recently, we wrote a little essay on P.T. Barnum and numismatics—and if the buyer of this coin would like a draft copy, just say the word. When it will reach public print we are not sure.

1952 Carver-Washington. MS-63. Brilliant. 19

1936-D Cincinnati. MS-65 (PCGS). 775

Distributed by numismatic "pirate" Thomas Melish, an allusion recognizable by anyone who has studied numismatic history in detail, especially regarding the 1942 ANA Convention. Further, regarding pirates in the same context, "It takes one to know one."

1892 Columbian. MS-65 (NGC). Lightly toned. The first American commemorative half dollar. Common in lower grades, somewhat elusive in a combination of high numerical grade plus nice aesthetic appeal, as here 850

Superb Gem 1893 Columbian Half Dollar

1893 Columbian. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 2,495

1893 Columbian. MS-65 (PCGS). Beautiful mottled iridescent shades of blue, rose, and olive, likely from long-term storage in the original leather pouches in which these coins were sold. 1,025
1893 Columbian. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 85

Impressive and Choice 1936 Elgin 50¢

1936 Elgin. MS-67 (PCGS). Light golden surfaces. 1,475

Authorized in 1936 for an anniversary that had already taken place in 1935; profits from the sale of this issue went toward the work on a statue in Elgin, which to this day has not been erected, although the city fathers of Elgin are, right now, working on the project.

1936 Elgin. MS-65. Brilliant. 295

1936 Elgin. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous champagne surfaces. 295

1936 Elgin. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199

1936 Gettysburg. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous champagne surfaces. 425

1922 Grant. Plain. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. Not at all easy to find at the gem level. Probably 95% or more of known specimens are in grades below this. 1,095

1935 Hudson. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant with subtle champagne iridescence and outstanding lustre for the grade. 825

To read a lot about this issue, buy or borrow a copy of Dave Bowers' award winning *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. This has been the "source" book, sometimes credited and sometimes not, for many of the popular articles written on commemoratives in recent years and including for at least one book.

1924 Huguenot-Walloon. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,395

1924 Huguenot-Walloon. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 575

1946 Iowa. MS-64 (PCGS). 82

1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 499

1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 115

Impressive 1936 Lynchburg 50¢

1936 Lynchburg. MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant with extraordinary lustre and immaculate surfaces. A beautiful specimen of this issue that would never require upgrading. 1,575

1936 Lynchburg. MS-63 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 185

1920 Maine. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 650

Originally envisioned to circulate at face value to promote Maine; one of two commemoratives connected with this state (1936 York County is the other). It is not known who designed this coin, although Anthony de Francisci prepared the models from the design.

If your summer vacation plans are being formulated now and include an automobile trip through the state of Maine, along the Atlantic Coast, if you happen by the seaside town of Bucksport, pay a call at the Alamo Theatre, operated by the non-profit Northeast Historic Film (for which your editor is a benefactor and a member of the Advisory Board; highly acclaimed fiction writer Stephen King is also a benefactor; and among the many grants this fine institution has received is one from the Kellogg Foundation). A gift shop and theatre tour await you, and nearby is a nice restaurant (the name of which escapes us as we write these particular words for *The Coin Collector*).

1934 Maryland. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with gray iridescence. Excellent unbroken lustre and superb eye appeal. 1,050

1934 Maryland. MS-63. 149

1934 Maryland. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 149

1934 Maryland. MS-63 (PCGS). Light iridescent surfaces. 149

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1921 Missouri. Plain. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. Very scarce. 729

1921 2X4 Missouri Half Dollar
1921 Missouri. 2X4. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. An attractive example with soft frosty lustre and very faint toning. Delightful quality for the specialist. 2,100

Gem 1923-S Monroe Half Dollar
1923-S Monroe. MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous and frosty. Really a nice specimen of an issue that is difficult to obtain so choice (although it is very plentiful in much lower grades). 2,950
1938 New Rochelle. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. . 339
In 1905-6 George M. Cohan's hit song, "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway," made fun of this town, much to the displeasure of those who lived there. Today, New Rochelle appreciates the distinction, and there is a sign to this effect on the platform of the commuter rail station.

A few years ago we gave a program on stage at Iona College in New Rochelle. Someone asked something like, "Where will you be next week," and the reply was "Iona College," to which the next question was, "You own a college?" Upon later meeting with college officials we learned that this is an old joke.

Quite a few first-line numismatists have called New Rochelle home over the years, and the Westchester County Coin Club is/was headquartered there.

1938 New Rochelle. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. . 325
1936 Norfolk. MS-67 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with a whisper of gold at the rims. 595
The issuers made much of the fact that the British crown was depicted on this, an American coin; this coin was dated 1936 despite the fact that it was not authorized by Congress until 1937; this coin bears five dates as part of the design, none of which is the date of mintage.

1936 Norfolk. MS-66 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 479
1925 Norse-American octagonal medal in silver. Thick. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. While not properly a coin, this medal was struck at U.S. Mint after congressional authorization for an issue in silver and gold. James Earle Fraser, half of the greatest engraving couple in history and author of the Buffalo nickel obverse and reverse, designed the medal and accomplished the dies. Many commemorative collectors include these medals in their sets. Very interesting and difficult to locate this nice. 419
1925 Norse-American medal, octagonal, in silver. Thin. MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous. 329
1926 Oregon. MS-66 (PCGS). Lightly toned. . 595

This issue commemorates no particular date anniversary (such as 50th, 100th, etc.); this was the first of the extended series of commemoratives that were considered exploitative by collectors. However, in this instance, collectors have enjoyed the experience. A few years ago members of the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins voted this as their favorite design. In 1999 the Bureau of the Mint announced that a plaque with this design would be among those put on the facade of its new headquarters being built in Washington.

One of our "to-do" things someday is to take an automobile tour along the Oregon Trail, at least as far north as the lower reaches of Idaho, then continue on one of the various splits in the California Trail, go through the Humboldt Sink (of which we've read enough to give an hour-long talk on the subject), then to Hangtown. The other day we bought a beautiful 1856 print of Hangtown (now Placerville), by Kuchel and Dresel, said to be the only known example outside of the Amon Carter Museum.

Returning to the Oregon Trail, in Baker, Oregon, there are two museums devoted to this segment of American history—both well worth visiting. Some account of these places was given in a feature story in the *Rare Coin Review* a couple years ago.

1928 Oregon. MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. 1,275
1928 Oregon. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. We just bought a little cache of these—each one hand-selected for quality. If you would like to buy one for yourself, be assured you'll really like it: 395
1928 Oregon. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 189
1933-D Oregon. MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous iridescent surfaces. Distributed at the Century of Progress Exposition held in Chicago this year. 775
1933-D Oregon. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 455
1933-D Oregon. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 339
1934-D Oregon. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 189
1936 Oregon. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1936 Oregon. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous iridescent surfaces. 139
1936-S Oregon. MS-66 (PCGS). Lightly toned. 419
1937-D Oregon. MS-66 (NGC). Brilliant. 265
1937-D Oregon. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 265
1937-D Oregon. MS-64. Brilliant. 199
1937-D Oregon. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199
1937-D Oregon. MS-60. Brilliant. 145
1939 Oregon. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous. Check out the low mintage on this issue. 549

Superb Gem 1939-D Oregon Half Dollar
1939-D Oregon. MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. Incredibly low mintage! 1,695
1939-D Oregon. MS-66 (PCGS). Lightly toned. 750

Appealing 1939-S Oregon Half Dollar
1939-S Oregon. MS-67 (PCGS). Lustrous champagne surfaces with multicolored original toning at the extreme peripheries. Full of eye appeal and lovely cartwheel, this piece would be difficult to improve upon. 1,695

Gem Panama-Pacific Half Dollar
1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with tinges of light gold. A very attractive specimen, which incidentally has a repunched mintmark far north (Breen-7432). Difficult to find so choice. 3,150
Planning for the world's fair to be called the Panama-Pacific International Exposition began years in advance—except for coinage legislation, which lagged. It was not until the relatively late date of January 16, 1915 that a congressional act providing for commemorative coins was signed into law. The enabling legislation stated that no more than 3,000 gold coins of the denomination of \$50, 10,000 gold coins of \$2.50 value, and 25,000 gold dollars were to be coined and that no more than 200,000 silver half dollars

were to be made. Production of the gold coins was to begin as soon as possible but not later than the day of the opening of the Exposition. The Treasury was to sell the pieces at face value, and the fair could charge the public whatever it pleased.

Appropriate to the present offering, the silver half dollar pieces had a slightly different arrangement of production and timing under the legislation, which stated: "Said fifty-cent coins herein authorized shall be issued only upon the request of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company and shall be delivered to it by the secretary of the Treasury, at par, during the period when said Panama-Pacific International Exposition shall be officially opened."

It was further authorized that at the discretion of the secretary of the Treasury the half dollars should be "coined or finished and issued from the machinery to be installed as a part of the exhibit at the United States Mint at said Exposition, and for the purpose of maintaining the exhibit as an educative working exhibit at all times the coins so minted may be remelted and reminted."

The provision for melting coins was intended to keep the exhibit in full operation. If the coining press was to be operated continuously during the fair, far more than 200,000 half dollars might have to be produced, but as no more than that were authorized, this production would be accomplished by destroying earlier minted pieces to preserve the intended net amount.

Another clause suggested that perhaps minting might not be done at the Exposition site after all: "All of said fifty-cent silver coins herein authorized not issued to and at the request of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition, whether the same are coined as part of said working exhibit or coined at the mint in San Francisco, shall be remelted upon the official closing of said Exposition."

The 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar, the only silver coin of the Exposition, incorporated an obverse design by Charles E. Barber, chief engraver at the Mint, and a reverse motif by Barber and George T. Morgan, his principal assistant (who was to succeed Barber in the chiefengravership following the former's death in 1917).

Barber's obverse depicted an allegorical representation of Columbia to the right, scattering flowers, with a naked child behind her, holding a large cornucopia to represent the abundant resources of the American West. In the background was seen the Golden Gate and the setting sun with resplendent rays. The radiant sun motif was a popular one in American coinage and had been used on regular issue \$20 pieces since 1907 and would be used beginning in 1916 on regular issue Liberty Walking half dollars.

The Barber-Morgan reverse was dominated by an eagle perched on a shield, with oak and olive branches to the left and right, representing stability and peace. Opinions concerning the authorship of the reverse are divided, and some attribute it solely to the designer of the obverse, Charles E. Barber. It is notable that the piece was the first commemorative to bear the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST. By this point in time the other motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, had yet to appear on a commemorative coin, and was first used on the \$2.50 and \$50 pieces associated with the Exposition.

1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-61 (ANACS). Soft mottled tones of orange and silver-blue. 575
1920 Pilgrim. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 550
1920 Pilgrim. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 149
1921 Pilgrim. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 175
1921 Pilgrim. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 139
1936 Rhode Island. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 525
Well-known Providence rare coin dealer Horace M. Grant had his fingers deep into this commemorative pie.
1936 Rhode Island. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 75
1936-D Rhode Island. MS-65 (PCGS). Nice silver gray 229
1936-D Rhode Island. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 89
1936-S Rhode Island. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. . 89
1936-S Rhode Island. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. . 69
1937 Roanoke. MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 995
The bizarre looking collar Raleigh (as he himself most frequently spelled his name) sports on this commemorative is called a *ruff*, a word whose etymology is thought to descend from the word *ruffle*. They were principally sewn of lace or muslin and worn heavily starched throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. William the Silent also wears one on the 1924 Huguenot-Walloon half dollar.

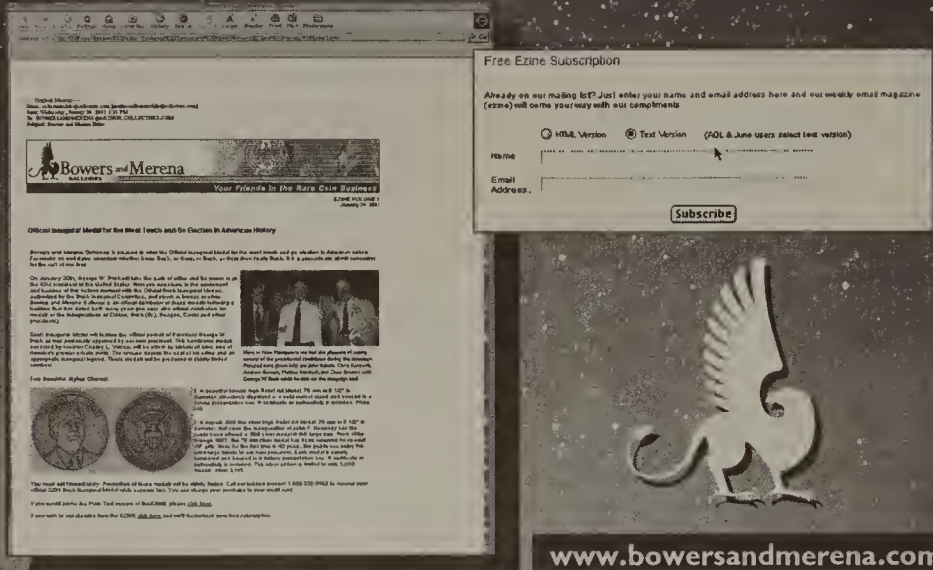
1937 Roanoke. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant. 249
1937 Roanoke. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 229
1936 Robinson. MS-66 (PCGS). Light golden surfaces. 875
1936 Robinson. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 125
1936 Robinson. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous light champagne surfaces. 109
1936-D San Diego. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 79
1936-D San Diego. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 69
1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1926 Sesquicentennial. AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 125

Superb Gem 1935 Old Spanish Trail
1935 Spanish Trail. MS-66 (NGC). Light golden surfaces. 1,525

These lovely and now-rare commemoratives were ostensibly issued to benefit the El Paso Museum, but in reality they were a pet project of L. W. Hoffecker, a man of amazing ability who could say one thing with a straight face, even to a congressional committee, and then privately do just the opposite. He was also very generous, and when the coins were minted he donated two (2—count them—2) pieces to the El Paso Museum. For good measure, later he served as president of the American Numismatic Association (of which your editor was also a later president—collectively a group of men and women who over the years have had a few saints and a few scoundrels, with lots of hard-working individuals constituting the median).

Beautiful 1935 Spanish Trail Half Dollar
1935 Spanish Trail. MS-66 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 1,525
1935 Spanish Trail. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,275
1935 Spanish Trail. MS-65 (NGC). Light toning and superb lustre. 1,275
1935 Spanish Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 1,145
1935 Spanish Trail. MS-64 (PCGS). Lovely light golden surfaces. 1,145
1935-D Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant centers with amber peripheral toning. 129
George W. Bush: If you are reading this, and if you don't have a Texas commemorative, give us a call or drop us a note and we'll send you one with our compliments.
1935-S Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 115
1936 Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1936-D Texas. MS-67 (PCGS). Brilliant. 595
1936-S Texas. MS-65 (NGC). Brilliant centers with light amber peripheral toning. 169

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1936-S Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1937-D Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 129
1937-S Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Golden surfaces. 129
1938 Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant. 309
1938 Texas. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 265
1938-S Texas. MS-64 (PCGS). Light champagne surfaces. 329
1927 Vermont. MS-63 (PCGS). Light golden surfaces. 179
1927 Vermont MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant. 155
1948-S Booker T. Washington. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 475
1949-S B.T.W. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 285
1950 B.T.W. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 585
1951-D B.T.W. MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. 425
1936 Wisconsin. MS-67 (NGC). Brilliant. 875
Wisconsin is best known as the home of Krause Publications, a benefactor to the numismatic community and—congratulations to them—highly profitable to themselves and employees. Every so often Chet Krause stops by in Wolfeboro and pays us a visit.
1936 York. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant. 199



COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS

Splendid 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar

1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous and semi-prooflike with rich yellow-gold surfaces. Choice eye appeal. 2,695
For those interested in the journey of Lewis and Clark (the first great American road trip in a tradition that includes de Tocqueville, Featherstonaugh, Kerouac and Kuralt—did we ever write about the time that Charles Kuralt and crew spent three days at our office?), we must recommend *Undaunted Courage* by Stephen Ambrose, who was instrumental in the formation of the recent D-Day Museum in New Orleans. His readable narrative of the epic voyage includes such tidbits as Lewis's favorite meal on the road: dog meat.
Among the most historical of all American coins are the Washington "Seasons" medals, distributed by Lewis and Clark, and bearing the motifs of "Shepherd," "Farmer," and "Home." We have a strong "want list" for these medals—and anyone who would like to earn a little pile of cash might do well to get in touch with the editor.
1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Medium yellow gold with iridescent blue and full lustre. Pleasing and popular. 995
1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. 495

COMMEMORATIVE MEMORABILIA

Collection of Memorabilia of sculptor Elizabeth Jones. Collection of Ms. Elizabeth Jones, appointed by President Reagan in 1981 as the 11th Chief Sculptor and Engraver of the United States Mint. Ms. Jones was also the first woman to have been appointed to this position. Her artistic ability has been equaled by few others in America. At one time *Coin World* called her a modern-day equivalent of the legendary Augustus Saint-Gaudens. 1. REAGAN, RONALD. *Four Signed photos*, color, 8 x 10" and 10 X 8", Washington, November 9, 1981, April 30, 1982, February 2, 1983 and December 22, 1988. Each photograph features President Reagan and Chief Sculptor Jones. The photos were all taken at The White House, during Ms. Jones' term. Signed by Ronald Reagan. Official White House Photographs. a. Elizabeth Jones shaking hands with President Reagan at White House reception, November 9, 1981. b. President Reagan, Donna Pope and Elizabeth Jones in Oval Office, April 30, 1982. c. President Reagan, Treasurer Donald Regan, Donna Pope and Elizabeth Jones in Oval Office, February 3, 1983. d. President Reagan shaking hands with Elizabeth Jones in the Oval Office,

December 22, 1988. Style of signatures varies over the years. 2. *Five First Strike Press Kits* as follows: a. Three Statue of Liberty First Strike Kits, \$5 gold piece, October 18, 1985, including the signatures of James Baker III, Hawley Oakes, Katherine D. Ortega and others, on one of the programs: decorative invitation. October 19, 1986, U. S. Assay Office, San Francisco, CA for the First Strike ceremony for the U. S. silver bullion coin. b. Press Kit for the First Strike Gold American eagle gold bullion coin, September 8, 1986, included: Elizabeth Jones Ceremony name tag ribbon. c. Press Kit for the First Strike of the 1988 U. S. Olympic Gold Coin. A most interesting and informative collection. Very Fine condition overall. ... 1,495

Hoffecker's Personal Medal
Presidential gold medal inscribed 1939 / L.W. HOFFECKER / 1941. Medals such as this, struck in "coin gold" (.900 fine), were made to give to the current president of the American Numismatic Association. Hoffecker, who served the term from 1939 to 1941, was earlier a major promoter and distributor of various commemorative coinage issues, notably the 1935 Old Spanish Trail and 1936 Elgin issues. *Unique*, of course—with Hoffecker inscription. A centerpiece for any commemorative exhibit showcasing "stories." 1,500

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

Octagonal Quarter

1871 BG-1109 AU-58 (PCGS). Brilliant. 895

Octagonal Dollar

California Gold Dollar
Undated. BG-501. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant. Just purchased as we go to press, please call for further description. 6,750

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL COINS

Proof Bechtler Restrike \$5 From the Pittman Collection

(c.1908) C. Bechtler. Kagin-31. *Rarity-7. Half eagle. Restrike. Proof-65* (PCGS). This wonderful example has deeply mirrored greenish gold surfaces with exceptional cameo contrast. Henry Chapman, the illustrious Philadelphia dealer, had these produced early in the 20th century by the Medal Department of the Philadelphia Mint. This particular specimen is pedigreed to the John Jay Pittman Collection sale. In the October 1997 sale of that collection, David W. Akers described this as a "fantasy restrike" meaning that this exact combination of obverse and reverse dies was never issued by the Bechtler's in the 1830s. *Novodel* is a gentler numismatic term, and one that is coming into increasing use in American numismatics, although it has been employed elsewhere for a long time (e.g., in Russian numismatics). The number known today is not certain, but it may be as few as a half dozen, perhaps even less. This is one of just two similarly graded examples certified by PCGS. 27,500

Choice Mint State N.G. & N. 1849 \$5 Norris, Gregg & Norris

1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5. K-2. *Rarity-5. Plain edge. MS-63* (PCGS). An exceptional example with very sharp design features and outstanding prooflike greenish yellow gold surfaces. The devices are lightly lustrous with moderate cameo contrast. It is always a pleasure to see outstanding examples of these rare and popular territorial issues which resulted from the California gold discovery. A current revival in interest for

these territorial issues is doubtless the result of all the publicity surrounding the S.S. *Central America* discovery. 57,500

Historical notes: The newspaper *Alta California* noted on May 31, 1849, the existence of "...a five-dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different." Benicia City, located off of San Francisco Bay on the water route toward Sacramento, soon gained fame as a maritime depot, center for the Navy's Pacific Squadron activities in the area and also for commercial steamships.

The firm was earlier (and also later) located in New York City where the principals engaged in plumbing, steamfitting, and civil engineering. The new El Dorado beckoned, and certain of the partners headed west, while others "minded the store" and kept advertising in the greater New York area.

Gold coins of the \$5 denomination were subsequently made in several varieties by the Norris, Gregg & Norris firm in California. Three of the pieces were assayed by J.R. Eckfeldt and W.E. Dubois at the Philadelphia Mint and showed finenesses of 870, 880, and 892 thousandths, and respective intrinsic gold values of \$4.83, \$4.89, and \$4.955, not including the silver alloy (which if added to the computations would have given them each about \$0.025 extra value).

Examples of the coinage with the imprint of San Francisco were made in large quantities and circulated extensively, probably the first such private issues to achieve popular distribution in the region. Varieties were made with plain or reeded edges. A variety imprinted STOCKTON is unique.

It is not known by whom the dies were cut, but a strong possibility is that they were produced in New York before the partners sailed for California. It was the usual procedure for intending coiners to go to the gold district with as much equipment as they could bring, for supplies were uncertain in California.

Gem Mint State 1849 Moffat \$5

1849 Moffat & Co. \$5. K-4a. Rarity-4. San Francisco. MS-65 (PCGS). This gem quality example should not exist by all rights. These coins circulated along the west coast at a very strenuous time in our nation's history. Amazing greenish yellow gold with frosty lustre. Although not sharply struck, this is fully defined within the context of this issue. This example is tied with two other submissions for finest certified by PCGS. 71,500

Dies by Albert Küner, thus establishing a benchmark for the quality of his work (useful for later attributions). Engraver Küner, who arrived in San Francisco on July 16th, was employed by Moffat & Co. Dies for a \$10 issue within the next two weeks. Shortly thereafter dies were made for the \$5 half eagle. Thus the first Moffat coinage became a reality, and in time the rectangular hand-imprinted rectangular slugs (mostly popularity of the \$16 denomination, equal to the trade value in San Francisco of a typical ounce of gold or of a Spanish-American doubloon) were no longer produced. Küner went on to cut many dies for Moffat and other California coiners and remained in San Francisco until his death in early 1906. One of his later productions was a commemorative spoon with a \$50 die impression, boldly signed with his name, made as a souvenir sometime around the turn of the 20th century (but exactly when or how distributed, we do not know, and would welcome information).

At the Philadelphia Mint Jacob Eckfeldt and William Dubois examined certain of the 1849 issues and pronounced them to be inferior in quality to the standard of the Mint. However, the average value of the \$10 piece was \$9.977, which was far above the value of other California issues.

Important 1851 \$50 "Slug" Lettered Edge Style Made in Early 1851

Coming attraction: 1851 Humbert Octagonal. Early LETTERED EDGE style. \$50 K-2. 880 Thous. Made by hand-punching the fineness, denomination, and eight separate elements of the lettered edge. *As these words are being written* we expect to receive a specimen, price range \$20,000 to \$30,000. If you are interested, ask Gail Watson or Debbie McDonald, and information should be on hand by the time you see this in print.

Popular Humbert 1851 \$50 "Slug" Reeded Edge Formal

1851 Humbert. Octagonal. Reeded edge style. \$50. K-5. Rarity-5. 880 Thous. AU-55 (PCGS). A wonderful quality example of this very popular issue. Greenish yellow gold with faint orange toning and traces of lustre. Although a few very minor surface marks are visible, this is much higher quality than usually encountered. A splendid opportunity for the specialist, or for the casual collector with a passing interest in such numismatic delicacies. 19,950

Pleasing 1851 \$50 "Slug"

1851 Humbert Octagonal. Reeded edge style. \$50 K-5. Rarity-5. 880 Thous. VF-35 (PCGS). Deep greenish yellow gold with light abrasions and moderate reverse rim bruises. For the collector who desires a modest quality example. 10,500

Mint State 1852 Wass Molitor \$10

1852 Wass Molitor. K-5. Large Head. Rarity-5. MS-62 (PCGS). Sharply struck and highly lustrous with deep green gold surfaces. Extensive die cracks are visible on both obverse and reverse. This outstanding example is destined for the specialist, illustrating the very crude die work of these coins. 24,950

Commentary: We have every expectation that the forthcoming book, *A California Gold Rush History Featuring Treasure from the S.S. Central America*, written by Q. David Bowers under the aegis of Dwight Manley and the California Gold Marketing Group, will have a far-reaching impact on numismatics. Manley & Co. have spared no effort or expense in creating a book, color illustrated throughout, of excellent binding, and printed on high quality, that will in itself be a treasure.

Included will be extensive information concerning Wass, Molitor & Co. and other California coiners, nearly all of which has been taken from early and, as possible, contemporary sources. At one time or another during the past two years this has involved as many as a half dozen or more researchers at work "in the field" at a given time!

PROOF SETS

1951 five-piece Proof set. Proof 64 to 67. Housed in original box. 535
1953 five-piece Proof set. Proof 64 to 67. Housed in plastic holder. 229

PATTERNS

Delightful Proof 1879 Metric Pattern Dollar

1879 pattern dollar. P-1813, J-1617. Rarity-3. Proof-62 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Bright silver gray with just a whisper of rose iridescence. A popular and affordable issue, and a nice adjunct to a silver dollar collection. 2,695

Large head of Liberty to left, LIBERTY upon coronet in her hair, seven stars before portrait, six stars behind, E PLURIBUS UNUM above, date below. Reverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ONE DOLLAR around a wreath, beaded circle within wreath, 895.8 S. / 4.2 - G. / 100 - C. / 25 GRAMS within circle, DEO EST GLORIA on cartouche at top of wreath.

Part of the extensive "metric" series of dollar patterns produced 1878-1880 at the Mint.

Choice Proof 1880 Pattern Metric Dollar

1880 pattern dollar. P-1851, J-1651. Rarity-6. Proof-63 (PCGS). Goloid metric dollar. Reeded edge. Brilliant and reflective with delicate iridescent toning. Traces of light striking are visible at center of the reverse. 6,350

TOKENS, MEDALS, ETC.

1807/6 large cent. Sheldon-273. Counterstamped on the obverse. Crossed arrows, with crown above all in oval punch. F-15. 295

Hard Times token. 1833 Low-72. Rarity-6. Francis Brigham. AU-50. Cheapside, New Bedford, Massachusetts, token. A lovely specimen of this issue, perennially a favorite rarity, depicting as it does a long row of storefronts in this whaling port. 1,095

Brigham was an entrepreneur and engaged in pursuits ranging from dentistry to retailing, in the jack-of-all-trades style of certain other figures who were memorialized by tokens and other numismatic items (e.g., Lewis Feuchtwanger at the high end, Dr. G.G. Wilkins at the low end).

Hard Times token. 1833 L-73. Francis Brigham. Cheapside, New Bedford token. VF-30. From the Garrett sale. Lot 1155. 325

Hard Times token: 1835 L-176. HT-434. Gustin & Blake. Chelsea, Vermont. AG-3 Copper. Plain edge. Retouched reverse die. Soft brown surfaces. ... 439

This token, rare in its own right and even rarer as one of the few early tokens available from the state of Vermont, was struck from very crude dies—which, numismatically, makes such pieces all the more desirable.

1859-O Double Eagle copy. As struck. The present piece is a very well done copy of an 1859-O double eagle, struck in a brassy composition with a reeded edge and ensheathed in a squared stainless steel (?) housing. This piece appears to be produced in the last 50 years or so, perhaps as an insert in a watch fob or key chain which would enclose the housing in leather or something similar while leaving the "coin" exposed. That a souvenir would be produced imitative of such a scarce date piece is unusual, and its origin is far from certain. An enigma awaiting investigation by a collector of double eagles or New Orleans Mint coinage. 895

1865 J.A. Bolen Token, 1865. Obverse with portrait of Bolen and date. Reverse with advertisement, DIE/SINKER, etc. Springfield, Mass. Considered by some to be a Civil War token because of the date. Issues with the Portrait of Bolen are somewhat scarce. MS-62 RB. 209
1789 Washington cent. Baker-14, Kenney-7. Robinson copy. MS-63 BN. 379

Washington/Confederate Cent Muling Believed Unique

Undated (c.1874). Washington Head Confederate cent muling. The only one struck, this is an "old friend" and was featured in one of our catalogues decades ago! Recently, we bought it back. According to numismatic tradition this was made by or for Henry Chapman. Listed in the Fuld reference as unique. Quite possibly the very rarest die impression, original or restrike, of any 1861 Confederate States of America coin! Now, you can buy it from us for 24,000

1792 Dickeson Cent

1792 Dickeson "cent." MS-64 RB. A splendid specimen of this "1792 trial piece," actually made circa the 1860s from an embossed revenue stamp die. Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson was the progenitor. An attractive and perennially interesting issue. 1,795

Tribute to Professor Montroville W. Dickeson, died April 14, 1882, aged 69 years, as taken from the *American Journal of Numismatics*, July 1882:

"He was a doctor of medicine, but was not for many years in practice, having devoted himself more particularly to natural science and the study of antiquities. He was at one time associated with the antiquary and archeologist, E.G. Squier, in investigations of the mounds in the Western States, and published a paper in 1851 on that subject.

"He was the author of the *American Numismatic Manual*, a quarto, published several years ago [actually in 1859, with subsequent editions of 1860 and 1865], with plates and descriptions of American coins, and which is still highly valued by collectors, though somewhat superseded by Crosby's later and in many respects more valuable work [*Early Coins of America*, which, in fact, did not supersede it, as Crosby's focus was different and did not include the majority of the items in Dickeson's work].

"He was the owner of a large collection of antiquities, curiosities, minerals, etc., which was the foundation upon which was opened the Philadelphia City Museum, in Callowhill Street, between Fourth and Fifth, in 1854. That collection was afterward [in 1876 at the Centennial Exhibition] displayed in the Government Exhibition Building in Fairmont Park. Prof. Dickeson was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and had held professorship in one or two medical colleges."

Another commentary concerning Dickeson was penned by Ebenezer Locke Mason, Jr., and appeared in June, 1882, in *Mason's Coin Collectors' Herald*:

"Strange numismatic coincidences occur at times, and strange incidents are not infrequent in the career of a numismatist. In the spring of 1860 the writer was searching for a suitable store on one of the leading thoroughfares of Philadelphia to open business as a coin dealer. After several days of fruitless efforts to locate in just the right spot, a friend suggested North 2nd Street as a suitable locality, where the country people with their wagons lined the sidewalks twice a week to dispose of the products of their farms.

"With this hint, the embryo coin dealer started from the center of the city and walked north on the west side about two miles without finding a store suitable for his business; but upon returning south on the east side, just below Buttonwood Street, his eyes met a huge placard in the bulk window of an antique looking store, announcing 'This Store to Let, Apply at 211 Lombard Street.' Losing no time in applying, he succeeded in securing the store for one year; but preliminary to the payment of the rent the landlord inquired for what purpose the store was wanted—"for the coin business," was the reply.

"This was the first interview we had and the first time we had heard of Montroville W. Dickeson, M.D., a coin collector of some thirty years standing, and the author of a large *Coin Manual* that had appeared the previous year. Strange that after so long a search, the coin dealer should happen to rent a store of a numismatist and find in the landlord the first patron at his place of business. In a few days we opened out, displaying the numismatic treasures we had been gathering for several years, and Doctor Dickeson had the first pick from the Washingtons, the '93a, '99s, '04s, &c, and at prices that were deemed fabulous by the inexperienced dealer, receiving as he did \$1 each for good pieces of the dates named, which scarcely cost over two cents apiece in their collection.

"Here in the little 2nd Street store we formed the acquaintance of Davis, Fewsmith, Nevil, Faet, Brechemin, Gronberry, Smith, Carpenter, Warner, Wilkins and hundreds of others; some of whom have been patrons of ours from the time to the present. In this little store a Granby copper was picked up for ten cents, the dealer being ignorant of its value. Here also Faet purchased of us a pair of uncirculated 1851 and 1852 U.S. dollars for \$5 each.

"Here was offered by young Eckfeldt three genuine U.S. 1804 dollars at \$70 each [these would have been Class II dollars], and nearly all the rare half cents [Proof restrikes dated 1831, 1836, and the 1840s] in dozens of duplicates were purchased. Here also Wm. F. Packer, the governor of Pennsylvania, resorted to complete his valuable collection. Here the late J.J. Mickley visited and passed hours of social intercourse, and at this coin rendezvous many happy hours were spent with the collectors of 'auld lang syne.'"



An Era of Wonder and Curiosity

Today we are super-saturated with all sorts of stimuli for our eyes and ears, so much so that things that once seemed amazing and wonderful are now humdrum. Or, at least this seems reasonable for the present generation of children and young adults who have seen and heard everything on television.

The scene changes to 1827 and descriptions of attractions by James Hardie in a book we recently perused, The Description of the City of New York. While the American Museum is still familiar to historians today (later, P.T. Barnum bought and operated it), and Peale's Museum even issued tokens with which numismatists are familiar, we had never heard of the New York Speculatum and its Chatham Museum.

If you had been a visitor to the city in 1827, you might have found these places interesting to visit:

American Museum

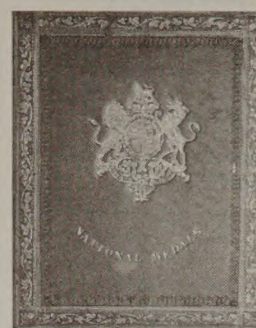
In the New-York Instruction.

This Museum which was founded in 1810, by the late John Scudder, is daily open for the reception of company. In the evening the whole five halls are brilliantly lighted with gas light. Each hall is 100 feet in length, and the whole is furnished with the greatest and most valuable collection in America.

Late Additions.—The Cosmorama Saloon, containing the great optical deception of 47 glasses, and producing a display of exquisite talent; the Serpent Boa, (from South America,), measuring 16 feet in length, the largest and most perfect specimen ever exhibited in America: together with an interesting variety of other rare and curious subjects.

Admittance 25 cents, Children half price. Yearly tickets for a family \$10, single ticket \$5.

"Grand Series of National Medals" Events in British History Silver Proofs in Book-Style Case



1820 "Grand Series of National Medals" published by James Mudie, himself an engraver. This lovely set of large silver medals, arranged in two large velvet drawers within an ornate red case, and accompanied by the original book-style catalogue listing the subscribers, is one of the most beautiful medallist sets we have ever offered. Original subscribers to the set started with His Majesty King George IV and included many other luminaries (see notes). The set showcased the works of various engravers, who cut dies for subjects suggested by Mudie, the engravers including Brenet, Dubois, Mills, Webb, and William Wyon, among others. Each medal is carefully done, from dies with excellent detail (each is a treat to study under magnification, which we spent a pleasant hour doing). Proofs, mirror finish, some light handling marks. Attractive light toning. A splendid set that would make a fantastic display in an office or cabinet of curiosities—the latter being how such sets were displayed in country houses, castles, or even John Allan's (see below) town-house in New York City. Includes 40 medals, 41.1 mm. each, two drawers, fitted case with gold embossing on cover, and original accompanying bound catalogue or book. 19,500; reduced to \$16,200

Only three Americans were subscribers to this set in 1820: "Allan, John, Esq. United States," Mr. Paine (New York), and Thomas Lyman, Esq. ("United States").

Other subscribers included His Majesty George IV, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and a list of other royal and state personages. It seemed that no British palace or country estate would have been complete without a set! Other patrons, obscure and well known, included these selected listings: "Miss Scott, Rose Cottage, Cobham," Lieutenant General Duncan Campbell (who ordered three full sets); the partnership of Zanetti and Agnew, Manchester, who ordered six sets; Messrs. Marsh & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Thomason and Jones, of Birmingham, two sets, Thomason being a well-known engraver of the period; William Wyon, distinguished engraver at the Royal Mint, London. Quantity purchasers included Messrs. Solomon and Lewis, location not given, 50 sets; Mr. M. Young, location not given, 55 sets; and Mr. Whiteaves of Fleet Street, London, who signed up for an amazing 93 sets. Remarkable for their absence are collectors and engravers from France, perhaps due to the

Peale's Museum

Broadway, Opposite the Park

This Institution, which is open all day as well as the evening, contains a valuable collection of Paintings by eminent artists, of all ages: one hundred and fifty Portraits of Revolutionary and other distinguished characters, known by the name of the Delapaine Gallery of American Worthies; besides a very rare and extensive collection of Natural History in all branches, as well as miscellaneous curiosities from all parts of the world; a set of Cosmorama Views, &c.

The Terrance of this establishment affords a most delightful prospect of the city and surrounding country.

Admittance at all times 25 cents, children half price. Profiles cut and framed as usual.

Chatham Museum

In the New-York Speculatum, Chatham Street

This Museum was lately established by the son of the late John Scudder, a young gentleman who inherits no small portion of that taste, and enthusiasm, which so eminently characterized his parent.

This Museum is open every day, and the three Halls are brilliantly lit with gas in the evening. The Chatham Museum contains a collection of natural and artificial Curiosities, of every description; a large and extensive collection of Wax Figures; a Grand Cosmorama of 48 glasses; a Mechanical Panorama; a Gallery of Paintings, with an endless grove, and an infinite variety of entertaining and pleasing subjects.

Some favorite airs are given nightly on the Finger Organ and Piano. Visitors weighed, measured, and electrified.

Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

political difficulties between England and France in recent times. However, Mrs. Brown, otherwise unidentified, is listed from Paris, as is LeBaron Denon, described as "late director of the Louvre."

1889 Sons of the Nile Badge. Location unknown. Silver. 80 mm. tall. Eight pointed star design hand- engraved with flower motif features Phoenix rising jewel at center/Eight line inscription above silversmith's marks. Interesting and very attractive, this badge was awarded to P.C. Bros. R. Hawkins "as a mark of respect for past services" by the Sons of the Nile Lodge, Unique and hand-crafted. 175

Empire Coin Company token. Circa 1960, our predecessor firm, Empire Coin Company, Inc., commissioned Alphonse Kolb, well-known Rochester, NY, die-sinker, to create these tokens for us. The approximate size of a United States large cent of the 1793-1857 years, and struck in copper, each token depicts on the obverse the famous IMMUNIS COLUMBIA motif taken from the 1786-1787 copper coinage, "Columbia" being a representation of "America." The reverse depicts an eagle perched on a palm branch and is derived from the design used on the rare 1795 U.S. \$5 gold coin. Examples are with "antiqued" finish as made. Dave Bowers discovered a little box full of these. Each \$9.95, 25 for 149

1976 Small size American Revolution Bicentennial Medal. 0.37 oz. 900 gold. 16,000 minted. Proof-65. Housed in original box. 169

CANADIAN

Canadian One-Cent Pieces

1946 Specimen-64 RD (PCGS). Brilliant red with deeper highlights on the King's portrait. 295

1946 SP-64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown with obverse cameo contrast. 235

1949 SP64 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown. Pedigreed to the Pittman sale. 249

Canadian Five-Cent Pieces

1946 SP-65 (PCGS). Highly brilliant with a touch of frosty cameo contrast. A pleaser. 295

1951 Nickel commemorative. SP-65 (PCGS). 295

1951 Nickel commemorative. SP-64 (PCGS). 150

Canadian Ten-Cent Pieces

1946 SP-65 (PCGS). Modest cameo contrast and a hint of lovely golden toning. 375

1947 Maple Leaf. SP-66 (PCGS). Delightfully brilliant and aesthetically appealing. 395

1947 SP-65 (PCGS). 395

1948 SP-66 (PCGS). Intense lustre and light cameo contrast. 375

Canadian Twenty-Five Cent Pieces

1946 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces with a whisper of gold at the rims. 495

1948 MS-67 (PCGS). A frosty beauty with heavily prooflike fields. An important key date within the denomination. Among the highlights of this special group, particularly where quality and appeal are concerned. We have a small number of these, some brilliant, and others that are delicately toned with gold and amber highlights at the rims. Take your pick! 995

1948 MS-66 (PCGS). Brilliant with lively cameo contrast. 450

1950 SP-66 (PCGS). A hint of frost adorns the motifs of this delightfully brilliant gem. 595

Canadian Five Dollar Gold

1912 MS-64 (PCGS). Choice medium yellow gold with olive highlights and full mint lustre. A lovely example of the type and date. 1,175

1912 MS-63 (PCGS). Medium yellow gold with olive highlights and excellent lustre. sharply struck. 675

1913 MS-63 (PCGS). Medium yellow gold surfaces with olive and copper highlights and superb lustre. Excellent eye appeal. 675

1914 MS-61 (NGC). Lustrous honey gold. The third and final year of this short-lived Canadian denomination. 595

COINS OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN WORLD

Gold Stater of Mithradates VI the Great
Gold stater of Mithradates VI the Great. When novice collectors are shown these beautiful coins and told of their rich history, they frequently comment: "That coin must be priceless," or, "What's that worth? \$10,000 or more?" Each coin offered here is in choice Extremely Fine condition, with only the lightest wear present on the high points. The coins we offer exhibit beautiful golden lustre, each appearing nearly as struck more than two millennia ago. And, most importantly, we guarantee the authenticity of each coin. It is only through this offering that these momentous coins are available at this special price of. 995

The gold stater of Mithradates VI the Great, a coin no larger than a United States nickel, is a giant in the world of

numismatics and world coin history. Struck nearly a century before the birth of Christ, this desirable ancient gold coin is a direct link with the rich and storied history of the ancient world. It is a numismatic tribute to the mighty warrior Alexander the Great, the Macedonian youth who wept in India because he had no worlds left to conquer. Issued during the time of the First Mithradatic War, one of the greatest conflicts of ancient Greece and Rome, it is a coin of dynamic artistry, considerable significance, and superb value.

The story of this treasured coin begins 2,700 years ago in Lydia (modern day Turkey) around the time of the King Croesus. It was during these years that the first coins in history were struck. About 400 years later Lysimachos of Thrace, a loyal general of Alexander the Great, issued a gold coin with Alexander's portrait that became (along with the silver tetradrachms of Macedonia, Greece, and Tyre) the standard trade coin of the Eastern Mediterranean for the next few centuries. Around 88 BC Mithradates the Great borrowed heavily from Lysimachos' inspired design to create a new gold coin that commemorated Greece's greatest hero. Each coin was minted by what is known as the "hammer method," with coins made individually by hand. Each coin represented roughly one month's wages for a soldier in the army of Mithradates.

When he was 11 years old, Mithradates inherited the realm of Pontus on the south coast of the Black Sea. His notorious mother, Laodice, seized the kingdom from him, and he fled into the mountains where he grew into a man of fierce determination and ruthless ambition. He even took small amounts of toxins daily to immunize himself from the possibility of being poisoned by his enemies! At the age of 18 he returned to Pontus with an army, staged a counter-coup, and executed his mother and brother.

In the years that followed Mithradates expanded his kingdom and came into conflict with Rome. In 88 BC the First Mithradatic War was launched, and the Roman garrisons were quickly defeated. Mithradates crossed Asia Minor into Thrace (where these historic coins were struck) and then proceeded into Greece proper. He was greeted as a hero in Athens, but the citizens soon realized that he was as merciless as the Romans he sought to replace.

In 86 BC the Roman Consul Sulla and five legions of soldiers recaptured Athens, defeating Mithradates' general Archelaus at Chaeronea and Orchomenus. Mithradates was chased back to Asia Minor, ordered to pay a huge fine (including, but not limited to, 70 warships!), and sent back to Pontus, ending the war. In 74 BC the Third Mithradatic War was initiated. Mithradates was overwhelmed by the Roman legions and retreated to Armenia. In 63 BC Pompey the Great decided to put an end to the threat of Mithradates and pursued him with an enormous army. Mithradates was betrayed by his own son, Pharnaces, who deprived him of his army. In a hopeless situation, he ordered a soldier to run him through with his sword, ending his life at age 68.

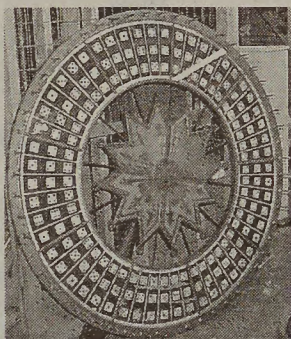
Caslon

1915 Cuba. Gold one Peso. MS-66 (NGC). An impressive satiny gem of intense quality and eye appeal. Rose iridescence adds greatly to the overall appeal. Rare so fine! 495

1937 Great Britain. Half sovereign. Proof-65 (PCGS). A dazzling gem cameo Proof from the first regnal year of George VI. 339

MISCELLANEOUS

Impressive "Wheel of Fortune" Casino Device



Evans Gaming Wheel. Large vertical "wheel of fortune" made by Evans, of Chicago, early in the 20th century—just the sort of device that would have been used in a casino in Reno, or high in the Rocky Mountains. The wheel, about six feet in diameter, is on its own stand and is displayed in a vertical position. The wheel is ornamented with numbers (resembling dice faces) and mirrored panels and is a very impressive ensemble. We came across this in an antique shop in Massachusetts (where it still is), wrote a check for it on the spot, and now offer it for sale. In many years of being interested in antique gambling devices, we've encountered only one other for sale. Basically "original" condition, not repainted, altered, or anything else. Needs a few touches, but is essentially pristine. 3,450

Pels "rebus Puzzle" note as featured in *Rare Coin Review* No. 125, this being the one we purchased. Crisp Uncirculated. 375

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detectors

Fine condition. Breaking up what may be the largest run in private hands. Wonderful research and study archive. Each issue describes notes issued by banks and gives warnings about counterfeits, etc. One copy: \$79; 10 different \$725.00; 50 different \$3,450. Prices include postage. Subject to availability and prior sale.

Robert Thaxter Bicknell, biographical notes: • **1830s onward:** In print as Robert T. Bicknell. Includes information about posthumous Bicknell imprints; cf. Dillistin, *Bank Note Reporters*, 1949. • **1830, July 31:** Bicknell, a Philadelphia, PA, seller of lottery tickets, began publication of *Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector*, and *Pennsylvania Reporter of Bank Notes, Broken Banks, Stocks, etc.* At the time there were about 330 banks in the United States This large folio size periodical, published every second Saturday at the subscription rate of \$2 per year, became one of the more important publications of its genre. After the first six months, the frequency was changed to weekly. • **1831, June:** Title of weekly publication changed to *Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector*, and *Prices Current*. • **1832, October 1:** Began the publication of the monthly pamphlet, *Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List*. By May 1833 the 7th edition had appeared; frequency changed to once every six weeks; later

This & That

CONGRATULATIONS to G.D., who found a 1906 Indian cent in circulation the other day!

...

URANIUM NEXT? In the *Granite State News*, editor Jeanne Tempest recalled her first credit card, "gray in color, though the company called it 'silver.'" "Then came an 'upgrade' to a gold card. However, I recently switched to another bank that offered me a platinum card (it looks suspiciously like the 'silver' one of old). Then yesterday, a company I never heard of offered me a titanium credit card. Question: What will come next? Beryllium? Uranium? Will my purse glow in the dark?"

...

WANTED: An information-filled website without all sorts of annoying "links" to unrelated, unwanted services. Also wanted: an automatic Internet screening device that repels offers from "bill consolidation" companies or stockbrokers who want to clue us in on "what the experts are buying." (Probably, the experts are buying coins! Couldn't resist adding this!)

...

NOT OFTEN does Penn State beat Harvard (but it would if the two played football!). However, recently *USA Today* reported that a higher percentage of Penn State grads make at least some donation to their alma mater—more so than for any other university in the country. Harvard came in as No. 2.

...

SOME TIME AGO W.D.B. sent a message discussing website names, commenting that he read that most of the innovative or "good" ones had been taken. "Think of a name, and I'll check on it," he said. Having recently returned from Colorado Springs, where the suffix "moor" is as popular as can be (e.g., Broadmoor and Stratmoor), I asked if "Frogmoor" might be available. W.D.B. checked, and reported that nowhere in the entire wide world had this name been used. Yet. We are not using it either, so be our guest.

...

ALTHOUGH WE'VE NEVER MET Will Shortz, crossword puzzle editor of *The New York Times*, we are members of his fan club. The man must be a genius. Anyway, he recently wrote an article about his puzzling experiences. His favorite clue: "What turns into another story?" Answer: SPIRAL STAIRCASE. Of the clues that brought the most complaints—this is not a real word it was said—RANDR took the lead. It wasn't supposed to be a word by itself, but, rather, "R and R," as in taking it easy, that is, "rest and relaxation." Our own favorite Shortz clue: "Royal test." The answer: PEA (as in the princess and the pea).

...

WANTED TO BUY or borrow: Annual reports of the American Institute, New York City, circa 1830-1840. Ditto for New York City newspapers, preferably runs or files, 1837-8.

...

INTERESTING PROJECT, perhaps for the peripatetic Cliff Mishler: Take photographs of different things pictured on U.S. and Canadian coins and tokens and take pictures of the same buildings, scenes, etc., as they appear today. Examples: McKinley Memorial in Niles, Ohio; Oakland Bay Bridge (from the same vantage point as used on the coin); the Old State House in Iowa; certain Montreal banks; etc. Is there a tree-topped escarpment in the Green Mountain State today that matches the vista on, say, a 1786 VERMONTENSIMUM copper?

...

YEARS AGO *The Coin Bug Song* was a favorite at numismatic banquets and other gatherings, with impromptu verses added to describe current scenes and events, to the melody of *It Ain't Gonna Rain No More*. Perhaps Ed Reiter can dust this off and use it in the Numismatic Literary Guild's next get-together. Just an idea.

...

LOTS OF BOOKS BEING SOLD! Dave Bowers' books have been selling like there's no tomorrow! His Indian Cent, commemorative, and gold coin volumes are each being reprinted. Every day a little "pile" of the new Breen book on large cents is shipped.

...

DEFINITIONS: *Acquaintance:* A person whom we know well enough to borrow from, but not well enough to lend to. A degree of friendship called slight when its object is poor or obscure, and intimate when he is rich or famous. • *Bait:* A preparation that renders the hook more palatable. The best kind is beauty. • *Calamity:* A more than commonly plain and unmistakable reminder that the affairs of this life are not of our own ordering. Calamities are of two kinds: misfortune to ourselves, and good fortune to others. • *Money:* A blessing that is of no advantage to us excepting when we part with it. An evidence of culture and a passport to polite society. (*The Devil's Dictionary*, Ambrose Bierce)

...

MORE DEFINITIONS: *Telephone:* An invention of the devil which abrogates some of the advantages of making a disagreeable person keep his distance. • *Ultimatum:* In diplomacy, a last demand before resorting to concessions. • *Insurance:* An ingenious modern game of chance in which the player is permitted to enjoy the comfortable conviction that he is beating the man who keeps the table. • *Revelation:* A famous book in which St. John the Divine concealed all that he knew. The revealing is done by the commentators, who know nothing. • *Hospitality:* The virtue which induces us to feed and lodge certain persons who are not in need of food and lodging. (*The Devil's Dictionary*, Ambrose Bierce)

resumed monthly publication; still later was published twice a month. • **1836, July 19:** Title of weekly publication changed to *Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector*, and *Pennsylvania Reporter of Bank Notes*. • **1836, July:** One week later, the title of the weekly publication was changed again, to *Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector*, and *General Prices Current*. This title was maintained until the last issue in large folio form, June 30, 1857. • **1839, May 7:** Robert Thaxter Bicknell died at the age of 33. His name and publication would live long thereafter as a relative, Matthew T. Miller, was bequeathed the business and continued to operate it. • **1850:** The weekly *Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector*, and *General Prices Current* claimed a circulation of 4,000, while the semi-monthly *Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List* is said to have 5,000 subscribers. The weekly was generally referred as the *Reporter*, while the semi-monthly was nicknamed the *Detector*. • **1853:** Published the 48-page *The American Book of Coins*. • **1857, June 30:** End of the large folio-size weekly *Reporter*. Succeeded in time by *Imlay's & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter*, which was published though about 1866.

Gold Rush Bonanza!

We recently purchased 25 – count them – 25 – original stock mining shares in the Anglo-California Gold Mining Company, registered on November 5, 1851. These stock certificates were actually used, bear serial numbers, and were issued in 1852. The approxi-

mate dimensions are 8" wide, and 7" high. Original stock certificates sold to finance adventure in the gold fields of California, and dated before 1853, are few and far between, and in our search for such things – for a display we are putting together, which includes an example of the piece we are offering here – our luck has been almost, but not quite, zero. Now comes this little cache, said to have been found in a castle in England. However, the seller of this marvelous group hastened to add, "whether this was true or just salesmanship, we cannot know!" No matter, these items are nice for framing – perhaps together with a gold rush coin? Offered, for each, \$125, or buy two for \$235 a pair.

Gold Rush Era Shipping Ledger

Gold Rush Ledger revealing transactions of gold in exchange for blankets, crockery, etc., via the ships *Golden Gate*, *Versailles*, *Oregon*, *Flying Fish*, *California*, and others—sidewheel steamers, clippers, etc. Ex Carmen Valentino to QDB for California research, now offered for sale: 1,725

Manuscript business account book, 1850-1853, kept by Soule, Wardwell, and Company of Boston, Massachusetts. The firm's two principals, Henry H. Soule and C. Otis Wardwell were Boston commission merchants who also

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603-569-5319

operated a San Francisco office headed by Charles Soule, Jr. The firm invested heavily in ships' adventures of such Gold Rush necessities as blankets and pails and 49er staples like crockery, syrup, gunny bags, pickles, shot, matches, sugar, glassware, and liquor. In return the firm took payment in gold and gold dust transported to Boston by ships like the Oregon, or by mail—as with, e.g., “a fifty dollar gold piece.” (Numismatists will recognize this as a reference to the pioneer territorial gold piece struck by the United States Assay Office in San Francisco.)

The firm also received certain payments from the United States Mint itself. Among the many ships in which the Soule, Wardwell, & Co. purchased adventures were the *Golden Gate*, *Northern Light*, *Celestial*, *Versailles*, *Flying Fish*, *Panama*, and *California*. The account book provides a detailed and fascinating look into East Coast-West Coast commerce during the early years of history's greatest gold rush.

One folio volume, bound in the original calf, ornately stamped in blind and gilt, red leather spine labels intact, marbled endpapers—the binding signed with the Boston blank-book manufacturer's ticket. Contents very fine, clean, and legible. 84 pages, plus blanks.

If the purchaser of this ledger would like to be directed toward books detailing the histories of some of the ships mentioned, ask QDB for same.

Stereograph cards, circa 1898-1910, by Keystone, Underwood, and others; photographic double-image stereo cards of “world tour” scenes, domestic scenes, etc., from Dave Bowers' archives. Suitable for use in an antique hand-held stereo card viewer. 100 different for \$200

Gold Mineral and Crystal Specimens

Colorado Quartz Mine, Mariposa Co., CA. Famous “pocket” mine near the Diltz Mine. Very nice specimen of crystallized gold. Longest dimension about 33 mm. 1,960

Crystalline Mine, Jamestown, Tuolumne Co., CA. Located on the same property as the Harvard Mine, a locality famous for “leaf” gold. The area was reclaimed for use as a part, and thus this famous California gold locality is gone to the present generation of gold seekers. Nice display specimen measuring about 35 mm. wide. Bright yellow gold. A superb specimen. 470

Diltz Mine, Mariposa Co., CA. Native gold with arsenopyrite, from a famous mine. Examples, once seen with some frequency, are very elusive today. Largest dimension about 65 mm. 1,465

Eagle's Nest Mine, Placer Co., CA. District of claims worked generally from 1855 to the modern era. Large and impressive crystalline gold specimen, largest dimension about 35 mm., 38 grams weight. Beautiful! 1,875

Eagle's Nest Mine, Placer Co., CA. Large and impressive crystalline gold specimen, “very three dimensional,” largest dimension about 50 mm., 39.6 grams weight. Beautiful! 1,965

16-to-1 Mine, Alleghany, Sierra Co., CA. Spectacular “tree” of native gold atop a white quartz matrix. Largest dimension about 60 mm. A prize display item, the finest study specimen located by QDB. 6,300

Oriental Mine, Alleghany, Sierra Co., CA. Native gold on white quartz crystals, from a mine first worked circa 1854, and near the famous 16-to-1 Mine. Largest dimension about 40 mm. 1,340

Placer Co. CA. gold specimen, probably from circa 1930s and from the old DeMaria and Garbe Mine (later incorporated into the Eagle's Nest Mine in a consolidation of about 10 different claims). 14.8 grams. A lovely specimen of leaf gold. 1,845

Quartz Hill, Siskiyou Co. CA. Native gold (mostly) on matrix, 3 grams. Said to have been mined in the 1850s from a site not worked since Gold Rush days. 165

Queen Mine, Nevada Co., CA. Bright leaf gold on white quartz crystals. The Queen Mine was a small “pocket” near the Empire Mine, seemingly last worked many years ago, up to about 1979 or so. About 33 x 20 mm. Another item selected for its excellent display value. 390

Silver Pitcher by Coiner Brasher



Silver cream Pitcher made by Ephraim Brasher and counterstamped twice (EB oval), by Ephraim Brasher, the famous New York City silversmith who supplied fine ware to George Washington, among other clients, and who is numismatically remembered for his famous 1787 Brasher doubloons. The present pitcher is in superb condition, having been carefully cared for. It measures 5 inches high on a square base measuring 2 inches per side. There is silver beading around the top of the pitcher and where the round bottom of the pitcher meets the square base. On the front is the monogram script AB, for the recipient. 5,950

Over the years we have had only a few silver pieces by Brasher including several spoons and, years ago, a very nice pitcher. The present is in extraordinary condition and of extraordinary importance, certainly a fine addition to any cabinet of early American coins.

1942 “experimental cent” related pieces: In 1942 the United States Mint began searching for a suitable replacement for the copper cent. Being a strategic war material, copper was in high demand. Replacement material required various properties to simu-

late copper as closely as possible. Private companies were contacted to explore materials as diverse as plastic and glass. Special dies were prepared for use in the testing process. The firms involved provided sample planchets which were struck with these dies. We were fortunate to acquire a small quantity of plastic “planchets” or disks which were left over from one of the private companies involved. We have two different types of material: general-purpose phenolic resin is very dark brown, weighs 10.30 grains and has six concentric circles raised on each side. The Urea-formaldehyde plastic is olive and weighs 10.76 grains. These also have six raised circles on each side. Order either type, each for 59

CURRENCY

“Gem” Sheet of Fractional Currency! 1st Issue, “Postage Currency” 5 Cents



Original uncut sheet (20 notes) of five-cent Fractional currency. 1st issue, Postal Currency. Crisp Uncirculated. A splendid sheet, with the five-cent denomination being made from the contemporary five-cent postage stamp design. This is one of the nicest we have handled in our experience—which dates back to well over 40 years. There are full margins on both sides. This very attractive sheet would make an ideal display item if framed; it is carefully placed between two sheets of Lucite. 4,750



\$1. Friedberg-27. Legal Tender note. Series of 1878. Allison-Gilfillan. Serial: A386668. Gem Uncirculated. A delightful, high-grade example of this attractive Legal Tender. The face is nicely centered, though the back is somewhat uneven. Still, the bold color and full body hold this note to the Gem category. Only this single type was issued as the Series of 1878. 1,445



\$1. F-30. Legal Tender note. Series of 1880. Bruce-Wyman. Serial: Z38748734. Gem Uncirculated. A bright note with full, original color and nicely embossed printing. A light printing wrinkle is noted, as is a small, well-hidden area of discoloration on the back. Well margined and highly attractive. 1,239



\$1. F-219. Silver Certificate. Series of 1886. Rosecrans-Huston. Serial: B55288439. Gem Uncirculated. Good fresh paper quality and bold ink color. A beautiful, well-margined Martha Washington featuring the popular and visually striking fancy back. The back design would change to a somewhat more simple style for the follow Series of 1891. 2,339



\$1. F-711. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Teehee-Burke. Serial: B811118A. Choice AU. Bright and bold with excellent freshness and rich ink tones. Heavily embossed serial numbers and seal. Unfortunately, a long horizontal crease holds this to AU, otherwise superb. A popular radar serial number is an added bonus. 519



\$2. F-246. Silver Certificate. Series of 1891. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: E10554431. EF. A few minor creases are visible through the body of the note upon close inspection. Regardless, the note offers excellent visual appeal for the technical grade. A bright and attractive example with good margins and retaining nice overall integrity. Even some of the original embossing remains. Traces of a light hinge mark are noted on the face at the top center. 1,515



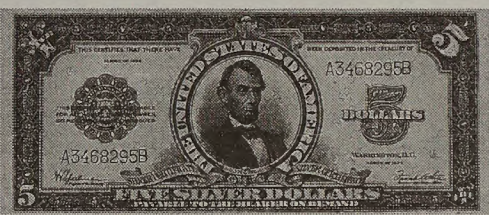
\$2. F-247. Silver Certificate. Series of 1896. Tillman-Morgan. Serial: 2003685. EF. An attractive note regardless of a few creases. Pleasing for the grade and offering good color and broad, even margins. From one of the most popular and aesthetically elaborate currency issues commonly referred to at the “educational series.” The design for this \$2 note was originally intended for a \$50 denomination, which was never issued. The \$50 design was used for the \$2 note much to the dissatisfaction of the artist who felt that the integrity of the design was so disrupted by the changed denomination markers, that he refused to endorse it as an example of his own finest effort. 1,925



\$2. F-252. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Vernon-McClung. Serial: E25086634. VF. An evenly worn note without distractions. Close examination will reveal tiny pinholes, fully acceptable at this grade. 309



\$2. F-258. Silver Certificate. Series of 1899. Speelman-White. Serial: N72863838. Uncirculated. Excellent color and margins. A slight center fold is visible under close scrutiny, though not creased. A nice overall appearance. 595



\$5. F-282. Silver Certificate. Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Serial: A3468295B. EF. Nearly choice for the grade. Just two vertical creases, and a light horizontal fold are noted. Bright and pleasing. 1,305



\$20. F-187. Gold Certificate. Series of 1922. Speelman-White. Serial: K83320239. Uncirculated. Somewhat tight at the bottom face margin, though not interfering with the design border. Good color and body, save for a few internal folds, likely from brief teller handling. 690



\$500. F-1216b. Gold Certificate. Series of 1882. Teehee-Burke. Serial: D78687. EF. Nicely centered and boldly printed on each side. The brilliant and

Can You Imagine? Old Coin in Wolfeboro!

Highly acclaimed naval historian Richard E. Winslow III recently sent us a clipping he found in the *Portsmouth (NH) Herald*, Thursday, April 4, 1935:

Old Coin Found at Wolfeboro—East Wolfeboro, April 4:

A copper coin dated 1713 and believed to be an English colonial penny has been dug up at the old Governor Wentworth estate and will be placed in the state museum.

The old coin was one of several items unearthed by WRA workers who are making excavations at the historic spot for the purpose of converting it into a public park. Also found were: Three old scythes, an ancient coffee mill, knives and forks with strange curved handles, old dishes, a silver spoon bearing the initial R and believed to have belonged to a family occupying the farmhouse after Governor Wentworth's time, and a badge bearing the date 1769.

Wentworth, the last colonial governor of New Hampshire, was inaugurated at Portsmouth, June 13, 1767.

distinctive orange hues being especially bright. The bright rose Treasury seal and the deep blue serial numbers add to the visual appeal. A highly desirable large-size, high denomination note of very respectable grade. A showpiece note which could rank as the valued prize of most currency collections, and certainly worthy of addition to the finest of collections. Free of smudges and soil, and offering excellent aesthetic appeal. A type not represented in the extraordinary currency collection of Harry W. Bass, Jr. 20,625



\$500. F-1216b. Gold Certificate. Series of 1882. Teehee-Burke. Serial: D48799. VF. and quite nice for the grade. A number of folds and creases are evident upon inspection, though none are heavy enough to adversely affect the surface quality. The paper retains excellent body and nice color, commensurate with the assigned grade. The ink remains bold. Nicely margined, somewhat tight at the upper right, a minor distraction and noted for the sake of accuracy. 10,125

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Or, if your spouse or “significant other” collects coins, and you don't know what terms such as “Rulau HT-31,” or “1817 N-16 obverse brockage with 30 stars,” “Eastman Johnson's holey design,” or “1795 Hidden Star silver dollar” mean, then buy him or her a gift certificate! And, if your lucky gift recipient orders books—always a great gift and value—a discount awaits!

A Nice Note from L.C.

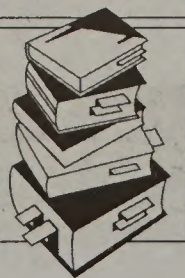
Dear Dave:

My life has changed ever since I found out about Bowers and Merena Galleries. I had been collecting coins for several years, but I had never tried your company. I then talked to a friend of mine who is one of your customers, who told me that he doesn't buy anywhere else. I thought this to be a bit strange, but decided to check it out. Although I am not from Missouri (but close), I am a “show me” and “prove it” person. As a scientist this goes with my line of work.

Now, the same thing can be said for me regarding buying rare coins. As long as you keep delivering the quality you promise, you will get all of my business. Thanks for your quality.

[L.C.]

Don't miss our book specials and current titles on the back page of this issue of *The Coin Collector!*



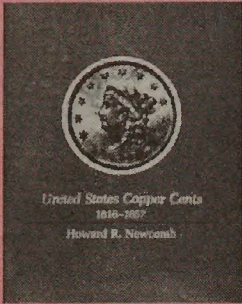
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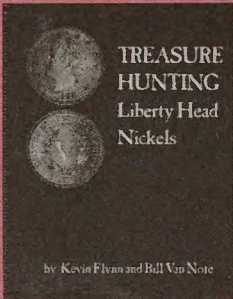


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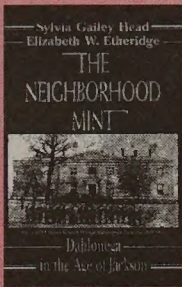


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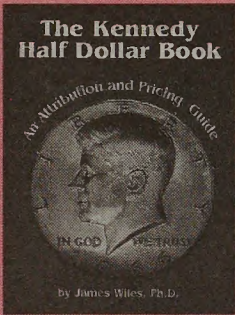


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BLA-107	Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents, The (sfcbd)	43.95	
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BOV-100	Early Half Dollar Die Varieties 1794-1836 (hrdbd)	59.95	
BNE-500	Early Paper Money of America (hrdbd)	75.00	
BBM-802	Encyclopedia of Automatic Musical Instruments (hrdbd)	89.95	
BSW-742	Encyclopedia of U.S. Silver & Gold Commemorative Coins 1892-1989 (sfcbd)	29.95	
BRL-100	Federal Half Dimes 1792-1837 (hrdbd)	75.00	
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BWL-900	John Reich: A Numismatic Biography (sfcbd)	12.95	
BWL-202	Kennedy Half Dollar Book, The (spiralbd)	40.00	
BLE-440	Longacre's Two-Cent Piece—1864 Attribution Guide (spiralbd)	24.95	
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